

THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In this issue . . .

- Management Pays Off
- How to Ski
- Good Companions

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Letters

Only Part of Story

Where have you been hiding Norma Jean Beck? Her story "The Saving Grace" was immensely enjoyed by the Simmons' household. Her Friday family was so true to life. Let's have more of the same.

Your "New Deal for Cheese Milk" in June issue was of great interest to farmers in this the area concerned in the article. However, we all felt only part of the story was told, i.e., Kraft Ltd., part. Why not send Don Baron down now to find out why Doug McIntyre, Hughie Shaver, Ed Sloan and Edwood Thompson have not gone bulk?

If we get a repeat of our '58-'59 winter some very amusing stories will be told of getting this milk out our long eastern Ontario lanes.

MRS. AUDREY SIMMONS,
Finch, Ont.

An Outdoors Man

I like your Country Guide for its many worthwhile articles, common-sense editorials, etc. But I wish to say a special thank you to your artist, Clarence Tillenius, for his fine pictures, sketches and articles. I have found them very interesting and well done.

Being something of an outdoors man myself, I appreciate his contributions and look for them first thing each month. I might add that, as a boy of seven, I spent a month in Winnipeg in the spring of 1905, before going on with my parents to Saskatoon, Battleford, and finally to a homestead 65 miles west by ox team! So I have seen much game on the prairies and also in this grand and rugged province of B.C., where I've hunted most species of wildlife with rifle and camera.

Only last week I stalked up to a huge black bear and two cubs just before sundown, hoping for a picture. But clouds gathered to spoil the light for color slides. However, I watched the bear family with binoculars as they fed, played and nosed about. Then, as I turned to back away, I noticed two fine mule deer bucks watching me from just below. This was a camera hunt, so they were quite safe, although I did have an old .35 Winchester along. However, it was just a "side arm." You see, I can't run as fast as I used to! And the big rifle might be handy sometime . . .

BERTRAM CHICHESTER,
Box 41, Rutland, B.C.

Talented Grandmother

Since last February we have been subscribers to The Country Guide. I look forward to receiving it each month. I only wish it came oftener. But for the small subscription rate, it is a fine magazine. I love the Home and Family Section. The poem entitled "Roads" I especially enjoyed. I am a hobbyist poet myself and have compiled many of my own for family pleasure.

I am sending you one — *Country Summer*. I would be very happy if you

could use it in one of your summer issues. There is no cost, and I will look forward to seeing it perhaps, if it is acceptable and I hope it is.

The recipes and short stories are among my favorites. *Wanted—Grandmothers with Attics* was wonderful. I am a grandmother with many collections. Among my hobbies are oil painting, amateur, of course, which I do myself.

I say farm women are just as clever as our city ladies if given a chance and a little spare time for leisure in order to create and enjoy their hobbies. Best of luck to the fine little magazine.

MRS. JOHN MCSHEFFREY,
Venosta, Que.

*Here is Mrs. McSheffrey's poem,
too late for summer but full of happy
memories.—Ed.*

Country Summer

*Shrill voiced and loud the summer
songsters,
Fly from their hidden haunts
From the deep tangled brush and
lofty trees,
Their mingled song and music flaunts.*

*Morning has come to the country,
The sun rises glistening on the
smokeless air
And the dewy moisture fresh upon the
grass.
Dull would be a soul not stirred by
this beauty rare.*

*Green hills nest against an azure sky,
Soft billowy clouds pass slowly by,
Over peaceful lakes and rippling
streams
To gather moisture, then fade like
dreams.*

*Hark! the blossomed plum tree in the
hedge,
And the green meadows scattered
with clover.
Hark! "great Eternal Artist" that rules
beyond the seas
We thank you for creating this perfect
masterpiece.*

A Visitor Inquires

I am staying with my daughter and her family on my first visit from England. As a W.I. member at home (I belong to a Hampshire Institute) I am interested in rural and country crafts and needlework. After reading with great interest an article on Quilts and Rugs by Beth Peteran in the September 1958 issue, I feel I should very much like to know more of this interesting Canadian needlecraft.

Can you tell me if there are recognized leaflets or bulletins available, or even elementary designs from which a novice (like myself) could learn?

I have seen some of the designs at local fairs and think them fascinating and beautiful and should very much like to take ideas and working details back with me when I return at the end of September.

I find the comparison of standards both in produce and handicraft very interesting, and in my humble view, feel that each country has something to teach and learn from the other.

MRS. HELEN G. CHESHIRE,
c/o Crossland's Farm,
Newmarket, Ontario.



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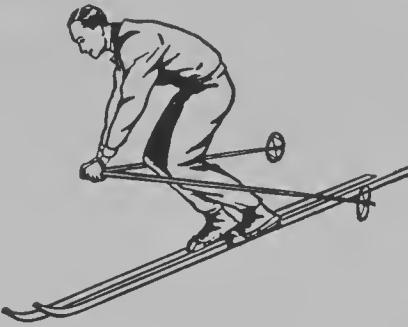
VANCOUVER

THE *Country* GUIDE

Incorporating *The Nor-West Farmer* and *Farm and Home*
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

● "WAR OF ATTRITION" is how some people describe the milk shipping dispute in the Brantford district of Ontario. For Don Baron's report on all sides of the argument see page 14.



TEN YEARS AGO the Prairies' first regional library was organized in north-central Saskatchewan. By turning to page 50 you will see why it still flourishes.

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COVER: Reminiscences from artist Clarence Tilleius's pulp-cutting days during the 30's in northern Ontario woods. Manitoba horses were used as models for the team in this painting.

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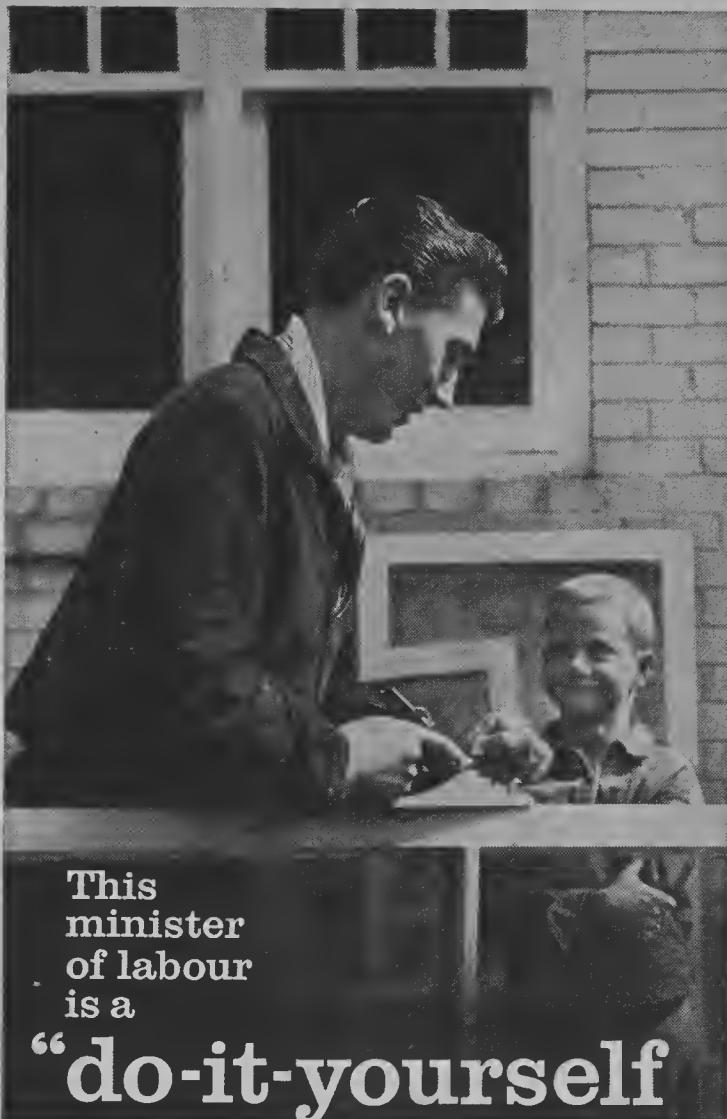
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This
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The Minister of Labour at Ottawa requires millions of dollars to meet departmental expenditures, each year . . . and his department is only one of many.

Money for all departments of government comes through the Minister of Finance who gets it largely in taxes from Canadians such as you. When more money is spent than is collected in taxes, government must borrow from you . . . or else *create new money*. The creation of new money is one factor that leads to inflation . . . which means your dollar buys less and less.

The government has been spending more than you have been paying in taxes. To narrow the gap between income and expenditures, new taxes have been imposed.

The next step should be to reduce expenditures, or at least hold the line. Undertaking new commitments — adding new welfare or other services — will only make it that much more difficult to pay our way. Tell your M.P. at Ottawa that since *you* are trying to save, you expect government to do the same.

You also help when you save more by means of life insurance, savings deposits, and the purchase of government bonds. Your savings help to create a **SOUND** dollar; and this, in turn, helps to create job security for you and more jobs for other Canadians.

**A SOUND DOLLAR MEANS
A BETTER LIFE FOR YOU**

GIVE YOUR ACTIVE SUPPORT
TO THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

L-759E
A PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

Editorials

Setting the Record Straight

IN its September issue, the *Farm and Ranch Review* saw fit to deal in a critical way with the views expressed in our editorial "The Broadcasting Mess," which appeared on this page in August. The editorial not only misrepresented some of the thoughts we expressed about Canadian broadcasting, but it raised several irrelevant issues and made statements which were designed to confuse rather than to clarify. We think it is desirable to clear up any misunderstandings about our stand on broadcasting which may have been created by the *Farm and Ranch* editorial.

The Guide has been accused of "demanding that the government pour more tax money into socialized radio and TV." To the contrary, we supported the principles of (1) maintaining and further developing a single system of national broadcasting of which both the CBC and private stations are a part, and (2) maintaining a national broadcasting service adequately financed by public revenue.

Our first point is that the Canadian system of broadcasting cannot be described correctly as "socialized radio and TV." It is clearly, and by intention, a combination of public and private enterprise. Canadians have chosen, and we think wisely, to have enough public ownership and control of broadcasting to maintain Canada's identity and to assist in its integration; and, at the same time, to permit a substantial amount of private enterprise in the field, but only on the basis of being subject to public regulation and control. Moreover, our system recognizes that there are things that the public agency can do that private stations could not or would not do; and, there are services that the private stations can perform that the public agency could only supply with difficulty and less effectively.

Secondly, we wish to make it clear what we mean in saying "adequately financed by public revenue." Since the advent of television in 1952, costs of the CBC have mounted steadily and at a fairly rapid rate. This was to be expected. Television is an enormously expensive system of communications in a sparsely populated country the size of Canada. Concern about the development and financing of television was the principal reason for the appointment of the Fowler Royal Commission on Broadcasting. After careful examination of all the facets of broadcasting, the Commission made it plain in its report that: (a) if Canada did not have a public agency, such as the CBC, we would have no truly national broadcasting system at all; and (b), in order to provide the nation with an adequate broadcasting service, it was going to cost the public treasury a great deal of money.

The Commission went further and defined what it meant by an adequate broadcasting service and how much it would cost to provide it. It was this measure of adequate financing to which we referred. The year by year estimates for operating costs are contained in the report, and the total for the five-year period, 1959 to 1963, comes to just over \$300 million, not half a billion dollars as stated in the *Farm and Ranch* editorial.

We think it is true to say that Canadians get more entertainment, more information, more service and more enjoyment from broadcasting for less money than from any other source. The 1958-59 annual report of the CBC shows that while services on the Corporation's networks cost Canadians about \$60 million in public funds for that year, the average family's share of this cost is less than four cents a day.

Surely no one in this country really thinks that Canadians can enjoy the kind of broadcasting fare that they do for any less.

It seems to us that this is little enough to pay to keep our radio and television stations from becoming barely more than outlets of the private networks in the U.S. As the Fowler Commission put it: "We cannot choose between a Canadian broadcasting system controlled by the state and a Canadian competitive system in private hands. The choice is between a Canadian state-controlled system with some flow east and west across Canada, with some Canadian content and the development of a Canadian sense of identity, at a substantial public cost, and a privately owned system which the forces of economics will necessarily make predominately dependent on imported American radio and television programs."

The choice that has been made is not anti-American, but pro-Canadian. Many of the programs that come from the U.S. are good, but not all that is good listening for the citizens of the United States is necessarily appropriate for citizens of Canada. In fact, the U.S. networks are currently doing some serious soul searching with regard to their programming practices as a result of the quiz fraud exposures, and one internationally respected U.S. newspaper columnist has recently suggested that the only way to overcome the evils of the U.S. television system is to establish a publicly owned and financed network to operate in competition with the private networks.

THE Guide has been charged with turning "its back on centuries of struggle for freedom of the press and related publication media, such as broadcasting." This is utter nonsense. The Guide has been vitally concerned with maintaining the basic freedoms.

Freedom of the press means the right of the individual citizen to publish, to resort to the written and spoken word, to communicate his ideas and proposals to his fellow citizens without prohibition or interference so long as the laws of the land are not broken.

This kind of right, however, is not fully available in broadcasting for technical reasons. It is only possible to have a certain number of people broadcasting at one time. Hence, there must be control by the state, which goes at least as far as allocating radio frequencies and television channels. But this allocation results in broadcasting becoming the monopoly of those who have been granted broadcasting licenses. It is these licensees and the CBC who determine who shall have access to the airwaves. Under these conditions, the freedom-of-the-press concept obviously breaks down.

We might add that in Canada the decision has been made by the people's elected representatives not only to exercise technical control of frequencies and power, but to regulate program content and station performance—and this is done in the public interest. We fully concur. The Canadian people have the right to expect a high standard of service from those few citizens to whom radio and television broadcasting privileges are granted, and they have the right to make sure such service is rendered.

THE *Farm and Ranch Review* attempted, in all seriousness, to associate our support of the basic principles of national broadcasting with the income position of farmers and the

tax laws of the nation, particularly as these relate to co-operatives. These subjects have nothing whatsoever to do with broadcasting policy in Canada, and would, in our judgment, be a poor criterion upon which to base such policy. They are irrelevant and, therefore, require no further comment.

The *Farm and Ranch* editorial also contains this statement. "By suggesting even more government spending in fields other than agriculture (and especially in such non-productive fields as culture, and programs of 'good taste') . . . The Guide is simply asking that farmers be short-changed even further."

It seems almost unnecessary to point out that Canada is a growing nation. If our population and standard of living continues to rise at the present rate, or at an accelerated rate, we will not only have more families to share the cost of broadcasting, but Canadian families on the average will be better able to pay for the broadcasting services they enjoy. There has never been any thought in our mind that CBC services should be expanded beyond the ability of the nation to pay for them, or that the Corporation should be operated in any way but the most efficient possible. Nor do we think the people who form the Government would base their decisions to aid farmers on the size of the appropriations needed for CBC financing. And who in the world with any understanding of humanity would suggest that programs of culture and good taste are non-productive. Most of the farm people we know value such programs highly and want more of them, not an end to them.

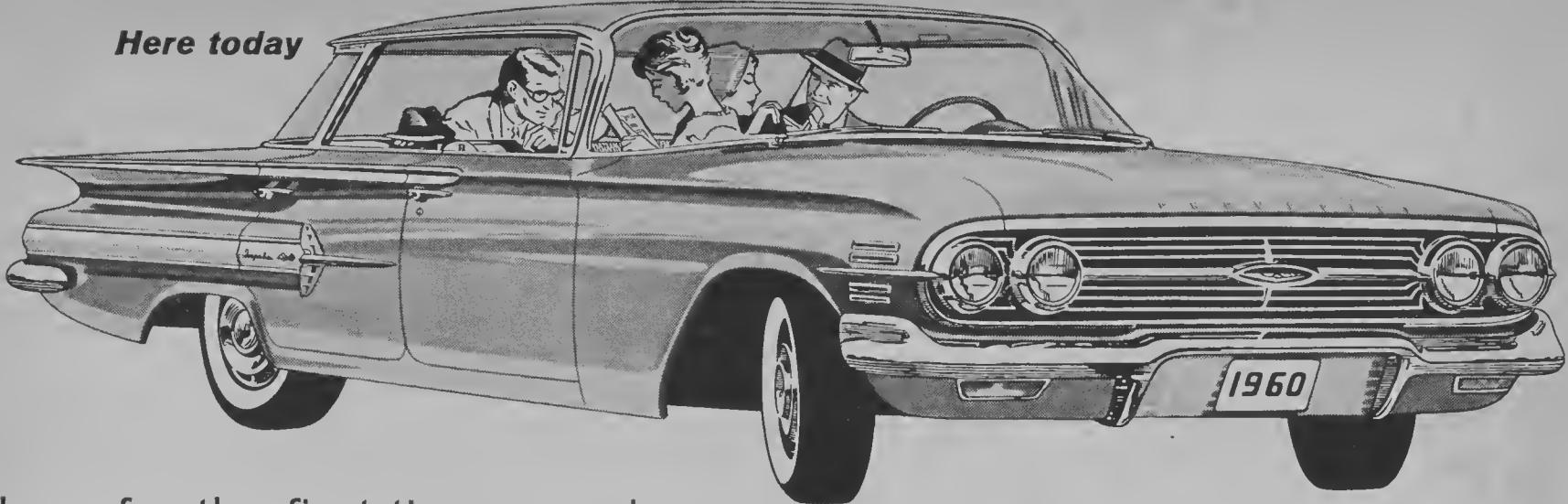
FINALLY, the *Farm and Ranch* editor wants to know if prairie farmers are happy about the thought of paying more taxes "to support the long hair arts and high salaried administrators and technicians in Eastern Canada." The editor seems to have the peculiar notion that the CBC presents a high percentage of broadcasts by those in "the long hair arts," whatever this means. He should spend a little time studying the network schedules. As for the high-salaried administrators, it seems only fair to say that their counterparts in private stations earn at least two or three times as much in the majority of cases. And does anyone for a moment think the private stations do not, directly or indirectly, take their profits from the pockets of our citizens?

The Country Guide has in the past and will continue to make a clear distinction between the principles which underly our system of national broadcasting in Canada, and the ways and means developed to put such principles into practice. As far as we are concerned, the fundamental principles concerning broadcasting are that Canada shall have a single national system in which all radio and television stations, public and private, present and future, will be integral parts, regulated and controlled by an agency representing the public interest and responsible to Parliament.

The position taken by this publication on broadcasting in Canada is identical with that taken by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and every one of its member bodies across this country. We doubt if anyone can seriously suggest that the leaders of all these organizations are lacking interest in either national or farm welfare, or that they are out of sympathy with the farm people they represent. The Guide believes it is in good company.

There will always be a few with a vested interest in private broadcasting who will continue to chip away at the CBC and the central role it plays in the broadcasting field. They would undoubtedly exploit broadcasting for their own private gain. Some uncharitable people might even question their degree of loyalty to the Canadian nation. Yes, if Shakespeare were alive today, he would no doubt say the *Farm and Ranch Review* "doth protest too much, methinks."

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springs at all four wheels. And yet, you'll find new economy of operation, new dependability, new longer life. Here, truly, is the nearest to perfection a low-priced car ever came. Take to the road in the sparkling new sixty Chevrolet, today!

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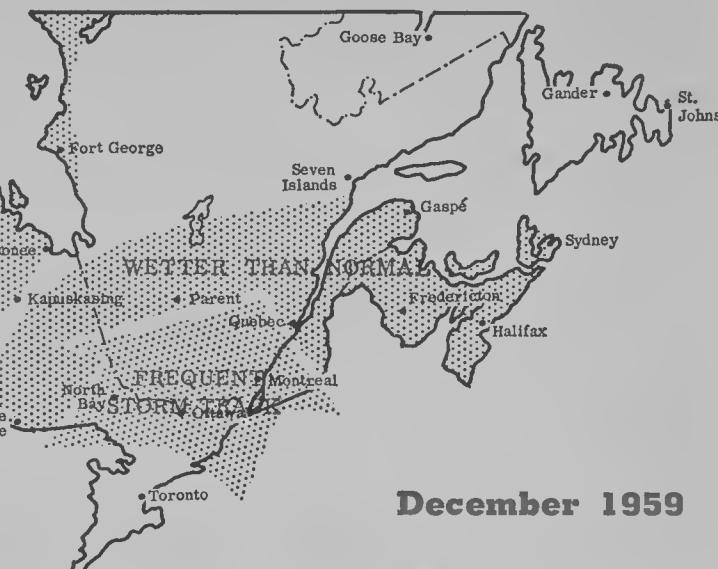
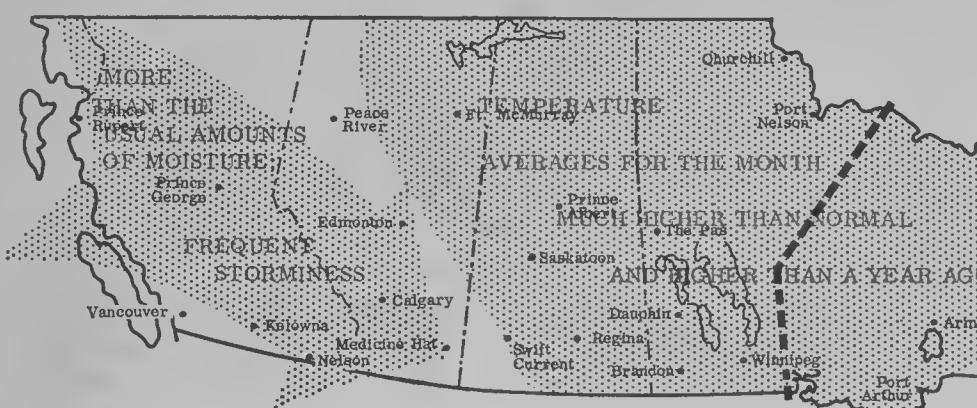


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Just ten minutes at the wheel will put the proof in your own hands. See, drive and delight in the revolutionary new Corvair at your Chevrolet dealer's today.

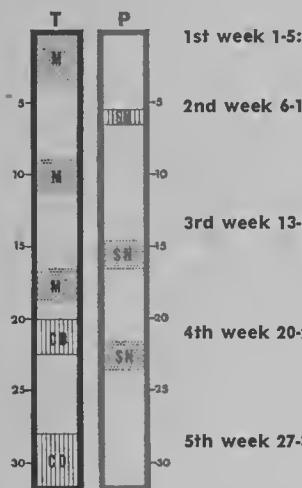


December 1959

HIGHLIGHTS, December 1959 A major portion of Canada will register above normal temperature averages. Near normal values are expected along the east coast. Moisture amounts will range rather widely—above normal in British Columbia, in parts of Ontario and southern Quebec as well as in much of New Brunswick. Northern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba will be quite dry but the remaining portions of the provinces will register about the usual amounts of moisture. In the Prairie Provinces a major portion of the month will be mild but farther east near the Great Lakes, look for frequent surges of cold air.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

Alberta



1st week 1-5: Mild 3 or 4 days, in 40's and 50's in places. Near end of week temperatures will lower.

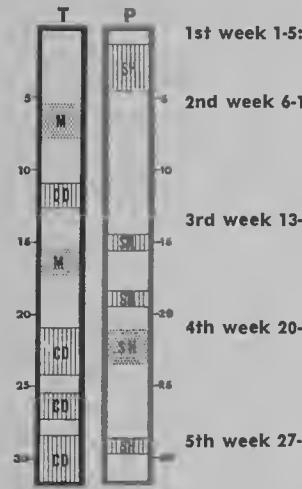
2nd week 6-12: Some snow showers expected in northern Alberta for a day or two, but in central and southern Alberta about normal temperatures with no important precipitation; rising temperatures about 8th.

3rd week 13-19: About normal temperatures are expected the first half of the week. Cloudy skies about the 14th or 15th will bring a day or two of snow. Look for mild weather again by the 17th.

4th week 20-26: Temperatures during this period are expected to drop rather rapidly in the early part of the week, and the forecast is that snow will again begin about the 22nd.

5th week 27-31: Normal temperatures early in the week but turning cold again by the 28th.

Saskatchewan



1st week 1-5: Temperatures during the week will be generally near normal but threatening skies could bring snow.

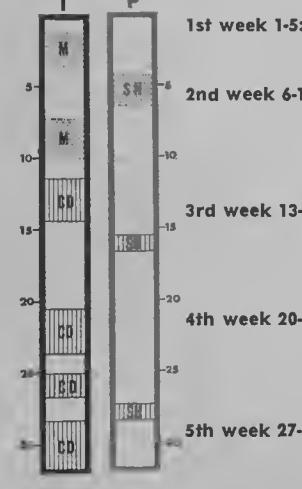
2nd week 6-12: A generally pleasant week is in store. Expect mild weather for the first 2 or 3 days, then more normal temperatures until about the 11th when lower temperatures will set in.

3rd week 13-19: Temperatures will rise gradually to more normal values. A threat of some showers about 15th, but a couple of days of mild weather are in store. Showers are expected again by week end.

4th week 20-26: Temperature readings are expected to be predominately low throughout most of the week. In addition, watch for several days of snowy weather to start about the 21st.

5th week 27-31: Again a predominately cold week with some showery weather (snow) about the 28th or 29th.

Manitoba



1st week 1-5: During much of the first week temperatures will be quite mild. Storminess expected by the week end.

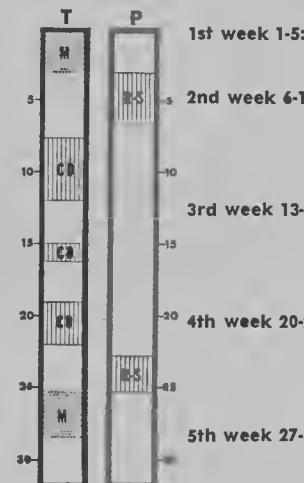
2nd week 6-12: Temperatures will be about normal with continuing snow. By about the 7th or 8th expect clearing skies and generally mild temperatures. Lower temperatures will prevail by the week end.

3rd week 13-19: There will be 2 or 3 days of continuing cold temperatures, but then expect a return to about normal values to be coupled with cloudy skies and occasional snow showers.

4th week 20-26: Although some Manitoba points will likely experience some snow showers on the week end, the chief characteristic of this week will be the predominance of cold weather.

5th week 27-31: Continued generally cold weather for remainder of month. Showery light snow about 27th or 28th.

Ontario



1st week 1-5: A brief mild interval followed by snow or snow with rain, temperatures falling closer to normal.

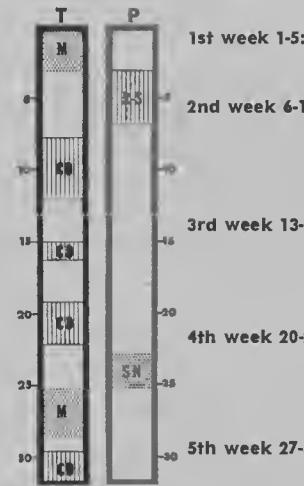
2nd week 6-12: Continuing stormy weather with snow and rain the rule until about 8th. Mixed snow and rain near Great Lakes, mostly snow farther north. Most of the remainder of the week will be cold.

3rd week 13-19: The forecast is for near normal December temperatures to carry through until mid-week, when the switch to a brief cold snap might well introduce some snow flurries.

4th week 20-26: Look for cold weather to continue until about mid-week. After temperatures have pushed upward a few degrees, 2 or 3 days of snowy weather are expected. Milder temperatures at week's end.

5th week 27-31: Continued mild with some snow flurries in places—cold weather again by the end of December.

Quebec



1st week 1-5: Mild 2 or 3 days, then snow and rain in Great Lakes area, stormy weather moving north by 5th.

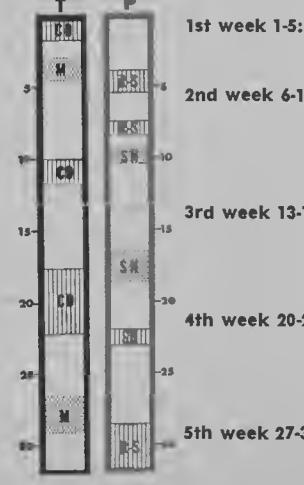
2nd week 6-12: Expect the weather to continue stormy, with snow and rain turning mostly into snow at the same time as some cold weather spreads over much of the province.

3rd week 13-19: The temperatures will be showing an upward movement for a day or two at a time, but expect a brief surge of cold air by mid-week, then more normal temperatures.

4th week 20-26: Lowering temperatures are expected early in the week, but by the middle of the week snow will accompany increasing temperatures. Mild weather is expected to arrive by the week end.

5th week 27-31: Two or three mild days, then temperatures more normal around 28th. Could be cool at end of year.

Atlantic Provinces



1st week 1-5: Cool for a day or so, turning mild prior to possible stormy weather on the week end.

2nd week 6-12: Interval from 4th or 5th through 10th will be generally cloudy with occasional snow showers or even some light rain and snow mixed. By 10th or 11th expect cold temperatures.

3rd week 13-19: Forecast is for generally fair weather which will prevail until about the 17th of the month, when a change to rather general storminess will precede a prolonged interval of cold temperatures.

4th week 20-26: Continued cold temperatures will be followed by a brief interval of some showery (snow) weather. Near normal December temperatures can be expected for the remainder of the week.

5th week 27-31: Mild, but look for snow or mixed snow and rain last 2 or 3 days of the year. V

GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

EXPECT BEEF PRICE LEVELS to register a slow decline. An indication of things to come - beef cattle are now flowing north across the border while U.S. feeder buyers shop at home this fall.

WHEAT EXPORTS will decline this year because of good European crops and stiff competition from other suppliers. Also, bare government tills mean fewer gifts and so on - a big item in the export picture.

OAT PRICES may improve toward spring so don't push deliveries. Serious shortages are not likely to develop although off-farm stocks will be reduced again this season.

WHEAT BINS will show more bottom despite lower exports, as crop is not quite as large as the expected disappearance. Clean out as many as possible this season as a big crop is sure to turn up soon.

MORE CANADIAN BARLEY should be absorbed by world markets, but the key is how vigorously U.S. pushes their huge corn crop. Prepared feed manufacturers are quick to pick up bargains.

TURKEY PRICE SUPPORTS, recently introduced, will reduce the depth of price cuts, but do little to relieve the sting of financial losses. One bright spot - consumers are now turkey-conscious all year round instead of just holidays.

PLAN TO SELL POTATOES early. Prices will remain above last winter's as supplies are considerably reduced. Bigger winter and spring crops in the U.S. will probably limit price increases next spring and summer. Market for seed potatoes will be good.

SELL YOUR FLAX crop at a steady rate this fall and winter - market is reflecting razor-edge balance of supply and demand. Canada is the only major world supplier this fall and winter, and the possibility of part of this supply remaining in the field has caused sharp price movement.

EGG PRICES have strengthened as many producers cull old hens and cut back on replacements. Result - deficiency payments won't get tested till December or January. Remember, however, to get the most from the scheme you have to shop for highest paying market outlet.

HOGS are still coming to market at a phenomenal rate and government storage stocks are piled high. This has forced a change to deficiency payments. If you are a small side-line producer, stick with it and consider expanding your operation.

P.L. 480, the U.S. agricultural surplus disposal legislation, with yearly limits raised to \$1.5 billion, was extended to 1961. Long-term delivery contracts are now possible and more emphasis is placed on foreign market development.



HER 30¢ MAKES DOLLARS FOR YOU!

Mr. Dairy Farmer! Did you contribute to the June Set-Aside for advertising and sales promotion of Dairy Foods? Mr. Plant Operator! Did you co-operate in this undertaking by collecting 1¢ per pound of butterfat from your patrons? If so, both of you are interested in the outcome of your joint effort to maintain and increase the consumption of dairy foods.

Let's see how it works out! The cost to the dairy producer is about 30¢ a year per cow—roughly the value of a bale of hay and much less than the value of a pail of milk. This investment, made collectively on behalf of all of Canada's dairy farmers, pays for millions of selling messages to Canadian consumers throughout the following year.

Where are these consumers? Eighty per cent of our 17½ million population lives in the cities, towns and villages of Canada, and 65% of these consumers live within the "trading area" of our 15 largest cities. Here then, is where the weight of the advertising is directed and here too is where the largest number of consumers can be reached for the fewest dollars. That's why so many producers feel that they see or hear very little of their advertising—because it is directed to the off-the-farm consumers.

Your advertising is working for you constantly where it counts the most. This year, for instance, more than 180,000,000 messages are appearing in the daily and weekly newspapers of Canada. By the end of the year magazines will have delivered more than 11,000,000 messages, mostly in color. Radio commercials, point-of-sale promotions, recipes, trade magazines and publicity—all aimed at the consumers—add greatly to the dairy foods selling messages of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, representing nearly 400,000 dairy farmers. This effort contributes to Canada being fifth among the dairy-food consumers in the world.



DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA

409 Huron Street, Toronto

What's Happening

FARM CREDIT ACT PROCLAIMED

Canada's new Farm Credit Act, passed by Parliament during the last session, went into effect on October 5. The Act succeeds the Canadian Farm Loan Act, and all assets and responsibilities of the Canadian Farm Loan Board will be taken over by the new Farm Credit Corporation.

Four members of the five-member Corporation have been named. These are: T. J. Rutherford, Chairman, who will vacate his present position as Director, Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act; Lucien Lalonde, Deputy Minister, Department of Veterans' Affairs; A. S. Abell, Director, Provincial Relations, Department of Finance, and Acting Commissioner, Canadian Farm Loan Board; and A. H. Turner, Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, and Vice-chairman, Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Messrs. Rutherford, Abell and Turner were the members of an inter-departmental committee that made an exhaustive study of the farm credit situation and reported to the Government prior to the drafting of the new Farm Credit Act.

Under the new farm credit system, which was carefully analyzed in the September issue of The Country Guide, up to \$20,000 in loans will be

made available instead of the previous maximum of \$15,000, for the purchase of a farm or a farm improvement. Interest on the loans has been fixed at 5 per cent to make it more equitable to borrowers than a fluctuating rate.

A new type of credit—tailored to meet the needs of the younger farmer—to be known as a supervised loan, can be made by the Corporation to applicants between 21 and 45 years of age, to allow them to set up an economical farm unit. This type of loan may be as high as 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm and chattels, but may not exceed \$27,500.

Arrangements will be made to have district supervisors and field officers of the Veterans' Land Act assist the Corporation with the supervision of these loans.

ONTARIO POULTRY MEN SUGGEST NATIONAL PLAN

Establishment of a national poultry producers' marketing board has been suggested by the Ontario Poultry Producers' Association as a possible means of strengthening the Canadian poultry industry. In a brief to the Ontario Agricultural Enquiry Committee, the Association stated that a producers' marketing board set up on either a national or provincial scale

might work to improve the quality of poultry production and ensure that market prices were a fair reflection of supply and demand.

If poultry and egg production under contract became widespread, the brief stated, the proposed marketing board might enter into collective bargaining procedures on the producers' behalf. And if circumstances were favorable, it also might establish the means for producer canning of surplus fowl.

The elevators become part of the pool elevator systems in each of the provinces.

HOG DEFICIENCY PAYMENT PROGRAM

The Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture, has announced that the deficiency payment program for providing price support on hogs will go into effect January 11, 1960, and the Federal Government will discontinue the present offer-to-purchase policy January 9.

In making the announcement he said the method of support by purchase has resulted in a large increase in hog production, and the accumulation of a surplus amount of pork, which it is becoming increasingly difficult to dispose of. The change to support by deficiency payments, with a quota on the amount of production on which each producer will be paid, is designed to bring production into line with the amount of pork which can be marketed.

The Alberta Wheat Pool has acquired 35 country elevators with a capacity of nearly 2½ million bu. The elevators, located at 29 shipping points, are all in southern Alberta and mainly in the Lethbridge to Medicine Hat area.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has taken over 103 country elevators in that province and the terminal elevator at the Lakehead.

The Manitoba Pool Elevators purchased 86 country elevator facilities with a capacity of more than 4 million bu.

Under the deficiency payment plan, the quota of 100 hogs on which a producer may collect deficiency payments, will mean that at least 85 per cent to 90 per cent of farmers will, on the average, receive the same price for their A and B hogs as they are guaranteed under the present purchase method. These farmers produce 70 per cent of the hogs.

Under this deficiency payment method of support, the market price of hogs will be determined by the

(Please turn to page 64)

GUARANTEED TO GO



What Farm Organizations Are Doing

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WESTERN DELEGATION

Prime Minister Diefenbaker flew to Winnipeg on October 22, with three of his Cabinet Ministers, to discuss the storm-created emergency situation facing western farmers who were unable to harvest a part or all of this year's crops, and who faced critical feed and bedding shortages for livestock.

The Federal Government leaders met with more than three dozen representatives of western agriculture behind closed doors. The group included the provincial ministers of agriculture in the Prairie Provinces, farm union and federation of agriculture spokesmen, presidents of the three prairie wheat pool organizations, and the president and executive members of the United Grain Growers Ltd.

According to reports, each of the groups represented made individual presentations. The following forms of assistance were among those requested:

- Direct assistance payments of \$5 an acre, up to \$200 to compensate for losses.
- Cash advances in the form of interest-free loans, similar to a 1951 program under which the Federal Government backed bank loans to

those with unthreshed grain of up to \$1,000 per farmer.

- Freight assistance on the movement of cattle feed and bedding.
- Direct assistance on special crops, such as sugar beets and potatoes, especially in Manitoba.
- PFAA payments to be applied wherever harvesting is impossible.
- Measures to ease the general tight money situation.

Spokesmen said that they had asked for both direct assistance payments and cash advances, because both immediate emergency aid and longer-term credit were needed.

The Prime Minister told a Manitoba audience after the meeting that the problems facing western farmers would be dealt with following consideration by the Cabinet. It appeared likely that the same subsidy on transportation of fodder offered by the Federal Government last year would be renewed. He said the situation which developed this year showed "the mandatory need for crop insurance."

Minister of Agriculture Harkness stated it would be another 2 to 3 weeks before an accurate picture of losses could be ascertained, and that the Government would wait for detailed reports before deciding on what

action it would take. (No decision had been announced when this issue of The Guide went to press.)

anything near the levels of recent months."

CFA REACTION TO HOG SUPPORT CHANGE

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, after studying the Government's announcement advising farmers that it would implement a deficiency payment program on hogs beginning January 11, 1960, said in a release that "it is not yet clear what the effect will be on the surplus production problem.

"If hog production is cut back, it will be basically as a result of the recent lowering of the level of supports to \$23.65 per cwt., plus the increased uncertainty faced by producers under the deficiency payment method. This increased uncertainty and delay in receiving the full return; the national and annual averaging of the support price; the removal of any support on the lower grades—all these under the deficiency payment program are, in effect, reductions in the amount of support.

"If the present support level, even with these uncertainties, proves to be an incentive to production, then the program will not be effective in reducing production sufficiently to ensure its success.

"The delay in instituting this program until January 11, 1960, is probably wise because the new program will run into serious difficulties if our hog marketings continue in volume at

SFU SEES DANGER OF DEMORALIZING MARKETS

The directors of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union have warned of the "dangers of demoralizing markets" for hogs and eggs which will accompany the Federal Government's new program of "open markets" for these commodities. They pointed out that the deficiency payment programs for these products contain other provisions which are detrimental to the interests of Saskatchewan farmers—such as one national weighted average price, and an annual rather than quarterly payments based on this yearly average.

The SFU directors urged that on all commodities on which deficiency payments are to be made, floor prices be established; that weighted averages be calculated on a regional basis; that averages be calculated and payments made quarterly; and that the prescribed prices up to which deficiency payments are to be made be calculated on a basis "which will give a producer a fair return on his labor and investment as proclaimed in the Agricultural Stabilization Act."

The SFU directors also recommended that:

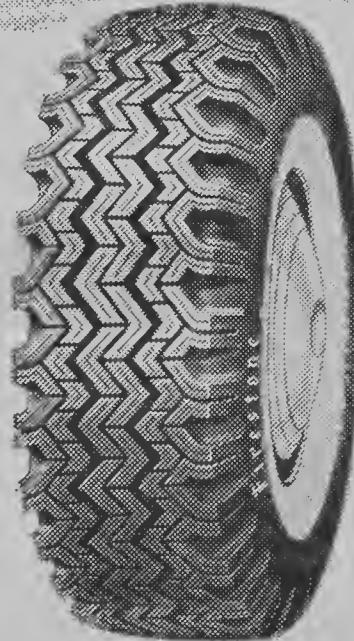
1. Present restrictions on Japanese products entering Canada be progressively reduced;
2. Tariff rates on manufactured goods be lowered for those coun-

(Please turn to page 65)



Firestone Dealers who offer this Guarantee saw the "Town & Country" perform in last winter's deep snow, slush and glare ice. They *know* these powerful tires will solve the traction problems you will face again this year. In fact, they GUARANTEE it! Their written Guarantee simply states that if you get stuck due to loss of traction, they will pay your towing charge. Get the tires that are guaranteed to go—see your Firestone Dealer.

Firestone
"TOWN & COUNTRY" WINTER TIRES



24-505

CASE® Dealers Offer During Final Weeks of

CASE® Dealers Outbid All

**Competitors
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**YOU SAVE
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You will be truly amazed at the whopping BIG savings your CASE Dealer is offering you!

Right now, during the final few weeks of his L.C.D. Trade-In Plan, he's offering you bigger-than-ever trade-in allowances . . . plus rock-bottom prices . . . on *his entire stock of* brand-new CASE Tractors, Combines, Chisel Plows, Disk Harrows and other quality-built CASE Equipment.

So don't miss out on the savings! Get the year's biggest bargains on Canada's finest farm equipment. Visit your CASE Dealer NOW . . . and save, save, SAVE!

Again CASE SETS THE PACE in Quality and Value!

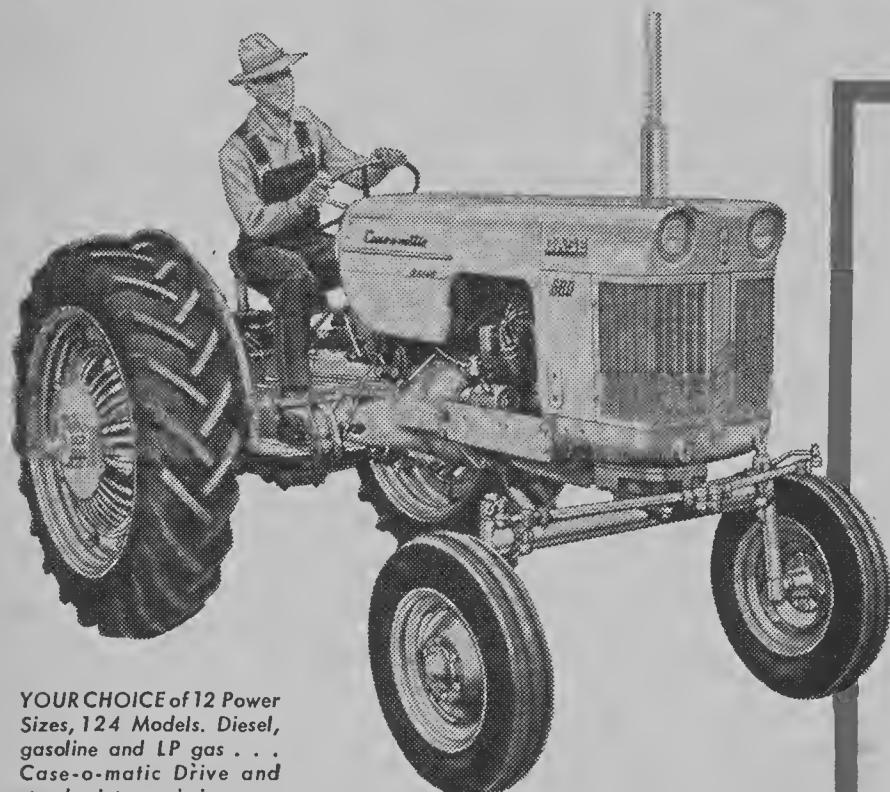
'Bumper' Trading Bonuses

DOLLAR
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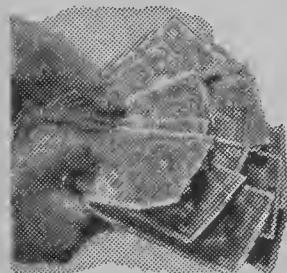
TRADE-IN
PLAN



YOUR CHOICE of 12 Power Sizes, 124 Models. Diesel, gasoline and LP gas . . . Case-o-matic Drive and standard transmission.

Here's the chance of a lifetime
to make the deal of a lifetime
on brand new:

CASE TRACTORS (all models)
CASE COMBINES
CASE CHISEL PLOWS
CASE DISK HARROWS
and other **CASE EQUIPMENT**



SEE YOUR CASE
DEALER NOW!

He's ready to give you the best deal you've ever made for a new tractor or other equipment—a deal you just can't afford to turn down! But don't wait! His L.C.D. Trade-In Plan is in effect for only a few weeks more, so get his money-saving "Lowest Cash Difference" offer NOW!

"For power with economy, you can't beat a CASE," say farmers across Canada.



"I own nine pieces of CASE equipment because it gives me the best quality at the lowest price. And CASE dealer service is 'the best there is.'"

ROLAND SWATZKY,
Morden, Man.



"I'm working $\frac{1}{3}$ faster and doing a better job with my CASE Diesel and new CASE equipment. We're now pulling a 13' deep-tillage cultivator at 4.9 m.p.h. on stubble."

D. A. ROSS,
Hazelridge, Man.



"On my 3 1/4 sections, we operate two CASE Tractors. Our new CASE 900 lets us use bigger equipment to cover 25% more ground in the same time, using less fuel per acre."

PETER C. LUX,
Humboldt, Sask.





FEEDS and CONCENTRATES

YOUR PARTNER IN PROFITABLE
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Lean, firm-fleshed hogs . . . good, red-beefed butcher cattle . . . milk that's high in quality and butterfat content . . . eggs that grade A every time . . . plump broiler chickens and broad-breasted turkeys . . . these are the commodities for which an eager consumer market will pay premium prices. And these are the products you can market without quota restrictions or delivery difficulties.

Yet hogs, beef cattle, milk, eggs, poultry can ALL be produced economically with the grain you have right on your own farm. Supplemented with the vitamins, minerals and proteins supplied in Money-

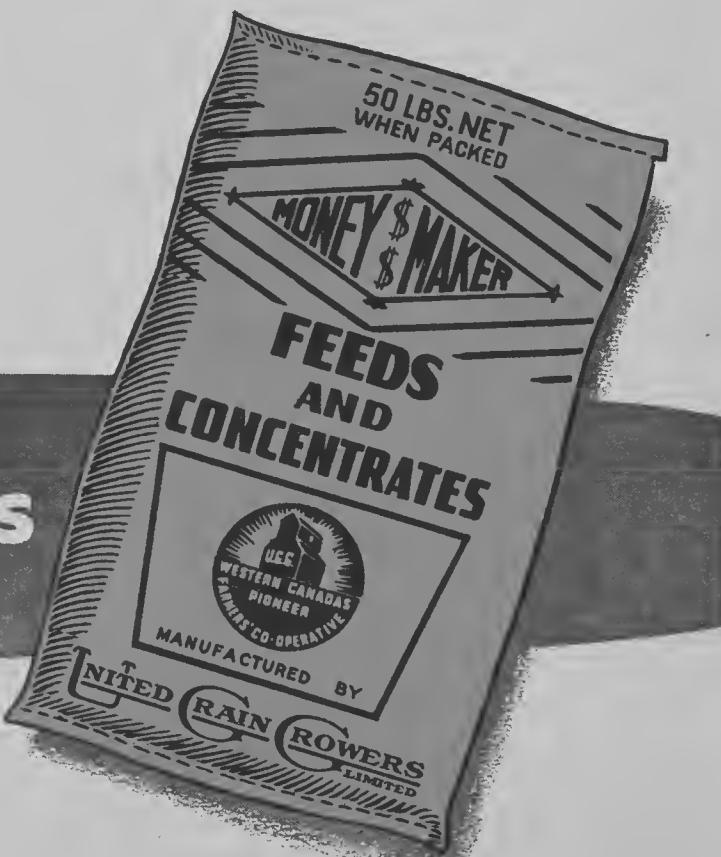
Maker Concentrates this grain becomes an ideal ration. Money-Maker Concentrate plus farm grain supplies exactly the right nourishment to maintain the healthy body condition of the animal or bird while it adds quick weight gains or becomes a thrifty producer.

Look again at the surplus or low grade grain on your farm—and see it for what it can be: a Cash Crop! Order Money-Maker Concentrates from your local U.G.G. agent or Money-Maker dealer—and watch your livestock returns increase.

Don't Forget:

We also handle for your convenience • **COAL**—the best from every field • **ALUMINUM**—sheathing and roofing • **ANTI-FREEZE** • **BALER** and **BINDER TWINE** • **BRIDGE BRAND MINERALS**—for livestock • **WEEDONE WEED KILLERS** • **NORTHWEST AND SHERRITT BRAND FERTILIZERS**.

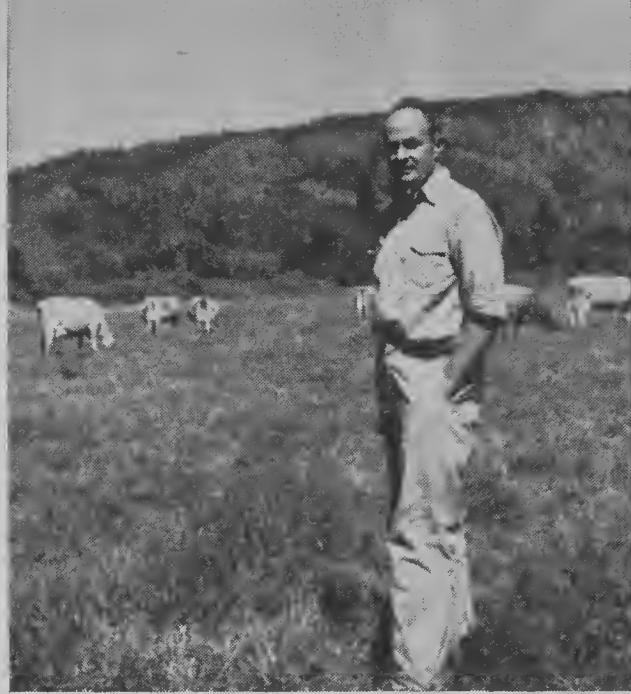
**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
LIMITED**



"The Only Co-Operative with a Complete Farm Service."



A front-end loader lifts molasses and barley to be added before silage is dumped into the bunker.



John Hulbert in grass crop that grew in 16 days.

The Best Laid Paper Plans

"Any farm management plan should leave room for contingencies," says John Hulbert

IF you want to reduce dairy farming to simple terms, just dig out one of your old school textbooks: "John has 20 cows and these produce 800 pounds of milk per day. If each cow eats 50 cents worth of feed and milk sells for \$4 per 100 pounds, how much per day does John make? Answer \$22."

Of course, as every farmer knows, things never work out as neatly as a problem in mathematics. Cows get sick, crops are ruined by bad weather and machinery breaks down occasionally. John might even run into a fluid milk surplus and have to take most of his milk to the cheese factory where he'll get less money. Any number of unforeseen things can, and do happen on the farm to knock plans and profits into a cocked hat.

That's what John Hulbert of Duncan, Vancouver Island, found out when he decided to have his whole dairy farm gone over by an agricultural planning service. Some of the building layouts and cropping plans submitted were impractical for everyday farm operation.

"Some management plans are prepared by people too far removed from what actually happens on a farm," he told *The Country Guide*. "They know how things should work out, but not how they generally do work out. That's because they don't make any allowances for contingencies, such as disease or inclement weather, in their plans."

ALTHOUGH he's been a dairyman only a few years, John has had plenty of experience with these chance events which plague farmers from time to time. His father started growing hops in the Fraser Valley near Sumas in 1893 and John grew up in that business. In those days, there were a lot of independent breweries which a small grower could sell to. Later, these firms began to amalgamate and consolidate their buying, with the result that big grower enterprises like John Haas Ltd. took over most of the hop raising in Canada.

Not wanting to go into large-scale growing himself, Hulbert sold out to the Haas company in 1946, and moved to Vancouver Island to try his hand at dairying. He hadn't been there long, however, when he got an attractive offer from Sick's Breweries Ltd. to manage one of their hop farms at Kamloops, so he decided to shelve his dairy plans for a time. He sold his herd, leased his land to a firm of bulb growers and moved to the Interior.

But they have a saying in the Cowichan Valley that few people who have lived there can stay away for very long, and John Hulbert proved to be no exception. Soon he was back again for another try at dairy farming.

Because his own land was still under lease, he bought another farm a mile or so distant on the Koksilah River. This time, he decided to get some purebred Jersey heifers and build up a good herd slowly. Because this process meant that there'd be little farm income for some years, he grew potatoes as a cash crop to tide him over.

BACK on his original farm now, John Hulbert is still building that top-notch Jersey herd he wanted by rigid selection and culling. At the present time he has 104 animals all told, with 50 cows milking, a couple of good bulls, and a bunch of promising young stock coming along.

The Hulbert farm consists of 90 acres of lush, silty bottom land between the Cowichan and Koksilah Rivers. About 75 acres of this is under cultivation, the remainder being taken up with old water courses and groves of huge broad-leaved maples which are pleasing to the eye and provide excellent shade. There are 300 of these venerable monsters on the farm, and, at a cost of \$75 apiece to have them removed, they present a big obstacle to any pasture extension plans. John decided it would be cheaper to concentrate on increasing his per acre yields.

Hulbert puts up both hay and silage, but buys all his grain. Although forage yields of from 5 to 7 tons an acre have been taken from this land, the farm doesn't quite supply all his hay needs yet. Right now, he's considering switching from the recommended mixture of orchard grass and perennial rye to orchard grass and brome, in the hope that hay tonnage can be materially increased. This year he seeded 12 acres to alfalfa, and plans to increase it to 25 acres next season. Sod condition is maintained in the pastures by a 2-day rotational grazing schedule using portable electric fences, and John plans to plow up and reseed his grass every 5 years.

In spite of the heavy annual rainfall in the Cowichan district, most farmers find they can extend their grazing season and improve pasture growth with sprinkler irrigation. John Hulbert has a well

in one of his fields which enables him to irrigate some 30 acres. He boosts yields even higher by putting a nitroprill solution in a metal drum which is connected to the irrigation pump intake in such a way that the fertilizer is sprayed on his fields with the irrigation water. It works out at about 150 lb. of ammonium nitrate applied per acre, three times a year.

John puts up about 400 tons of oat-grass silage in a plastic-lined bunker silo. Before each load is dropped into the silo, barley and molasses are added as a preservative. When cutting time rolls around, the exceptionally heavy growth experienced in the Cowichan Valley presents special handling problems. Sometimes his tractors and wagons bog down to the axles on top of the silo and have to be dragged clear with a block and tackle.

"We have trouble with these heavy crops out in the field too," Hulbert said. "Hay crushers and forage harvesters clog up easily in this area. We need machines designed for the kind of growth we get here."

Another case where actual conditions vary widely from those envisioned by the textbook farmer, where John feeds his cows, sells his milk and comes out with a neat profit, minus any of these troubles which are said to affect the best laid plans of mice and men. ✓



Nitroprills is siphoned from oil drum into the irrigation line by the suction of the intake pipe.



Dairy to which he shipped for 15 years, refused to accept Sandy Innes' milk for almost a month, until compelled to do so by Milk Industry Board.



President Lloyd Kellam condemned trucking deals dairies tried to make with individual farmers.

WHEN a group of farmers around Brantford, Ont., formed a co-operative this year to truck their own milk to the city's dairies, they stirred up one of the most turbulent and bitter fights to hit the farm scene in years.

Some local people call it a "war of attrition" against the farmers. It has cost several farmers hundreds of dollars each in milk that dairies refused to accept. It has caught the attention of producers and other groups across the province involved in the dairy industry. It has lined up a truck owners' association solidly against the farmers. And while an uneasy peace holds over Brantford as this is written, some producers still fear to put their own milk on the trucks of the co-operative of which they themselves are members.

What happened to stir up such turmoil? Dairy farmer Bob Guest, who is also a director of the newly formed co-operative, explains: "We believed the co-op would help to cut transportation costs, and give us possession of milk while it is being trucked."

There were good grounds for the move. Provincial legislation provides for co-operative trucking of milk. Dairy Commissioner Ev Biggs has stated that control and supervision of transportation should gradually pass into the producers' hands. And in recent years, three other farmer-owned co-operative milk trucking ventures have been successfully launched in the province.

At Brantford, a group of producers had decided last winter it would be "now or never" when they learned that their dairies were soon switching over to bulk handling. At a meeting of the local Milk Producers' Association last December, those in at-



Tank truck driver Wm. Boyd visits dairy farmer R. Good, who is secretary of the co-op.

Milk Trucking Co-op

AROUSES OPPOSITION

"War of attrition" at Brantford. Co-op members fear to ship milk on own trucks

tendance voted unanimously to set up a committee to study the idea of co-operative trucking.

"Once the dairies learned of our intentions," the secretary of the new trucking co-op, dairy farmer Robert Good told The Country Guide, "they began a propaganda campaign against our proposed co-operative." When the committee put its plan before the 100-member Producers' Association in February, it was carried by the close vote of 38 to 35. Some members, for a variety of reasons, had turned against the idea. But the group in favor obtained a charter, and formed the Milk Co-operative of Brant District, to truck the milk of anyone who wanted to buy a membership.

Fifty-one shippers paid \$10 membership fees each, and 26 of them went one step further, putting up member loans (based on their fluid milk quota and averaging about \$500 each) to get things going. When truckers who were already in the market, and one dairy which was planning to buy a tank truck of its own, refused to sell out (except one route which the co-op bought) the co-op purchased and rented trucks, and hired drivers.

"One of the problems here," stated Bob Guest, "is that these trucking and dairy interests have come to believe that the milk they are trucking is their own. It's not, of course. It's ours. As producers, we pay the transportation costs, and always have. Truckers wanted us to pay a high price for the privilege of trucking our own milk. We offered to pay for their trucks and equipment."

IN the meantime, the dairies began to ask producers to sign individual trucking contracts, which would keep them off the co-op trucks.

Co-op president Lloyd Kellam condemns this action. "The curse of the 1920's was the 'individual

deal' between dairy and farmer," he recalls. Collective bargaining for each milk market has been developed to eliminate this. But here we had the dairies trying to develop private agreements again."

Secretary Good recalls now that, with the dairies whittling away at their strength, and with rumors circulating to the effect the dairies would not accept milk from the co-op trucks, the directors decided they must move quickly to show members they meant business. On May 11, 3 days before they were notified by the Milk Industry Board (the government-appointed body which administers the Milk Industry Act) that their certificate was granted, permitting them to haul milk, they put their trucks on the road. But they hauled the milk free of charge.

For those first 3 days, 3 of the 4 dairies in the city refused to accept the milk. It had to be delivered to manufacturing plants.

TO better understand what happened after this, let's take the case of one specific shipper. E. A. "Sandy" Innes has a quiet, friendly, almost shy disposition. He is of medium build and bald. But despite his unassuming appearance, he has been a tireless worker for farm organizations. He is a past president of the Brantford Milk Producers' Association, and vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. More than most people in public life, he is liked by those who know him. It would be safe to guess that if anyone wanted to discredit the co-op, they would first try to see that Sandy Innes was not a part of it.

Innes let his name stand as a director of the new co-op on the understanding that he wouldn't be able to devote much time to the venture. His breed association duties were (Please turn to page 63)

Lower Costs for Forage

by RICHARD COBB

PERCY LAMBERT wears two hats, and both have co-op tags. As a farmer himself, he acts as secretary to the Edgehill Grazing Co-operative and the Parkbeg Fodder Co-operative in the Mortlach district, west of Moose Jaw, Sask.

The grazing co-op started in 1951, when a group of local farmers found themselves short of pasture. The main reason was that a lease had expired on some land where they had been putting their cattle out to graze. So the municipal council and the local ag. rep. called a meeting to decide where they went from there.

The result was that eight farmers formed the co-op, with a lease on 2½ sections of unimproved and unfenced land in the district. Fencing materials were provided by the provincial Conservation and Development Branch to get them started, and when they had the chance to add two more sections in the following year, they ran another fence between the old and the new lots to make two pastures. The co-op also received material to build a corral, and PFRA assured their water supply by putting in four dams. The farmers did the rip-rapping themselves and developed a deep slough, which waters the cattle and is stocked with fish.

They now have six members, who grazed a total of 200 Herefords this year from herds ranging between 20 and 50 head. This is Class 2 grazing, capable of maintaining seven head per quarter for seven months. The co-op is stocking more heavily

than that, but limits the grazing season to 150 days a year. The members meet in the spring to arrange the number of head that can be accepted for the season, and occasionally offer grazing to non-members for a fee.

Each member has loan capital in the co-op, accumulated partly through supplying labor to the organization, as they did during the initial fencing and rip-rapping work. Each has approximately the same equity, so all can graze an equal number of cattle if they wish.

To meet current expenses such as taxes, rent, fence repairs, salt and vaccine, the members pay a grazing fee after the pasture season, amounting to about \$5 per head of cattle. Expenses are kept to a minimum by members taking turns to check the cattle, calving and fences each week.

One pasture is reserved for breeding. They have a round-up about the second week of June, when they vaccinate and castrate calves, and separate the cows and heifers that are to be bred. PFRA supplies two bulls on a permanent basis, and the co-op provides two more, as well as being responsible for the care of the PFRA bulls. They have set the bull fee at \$3 per cow.

This is a non-profit organization, so no dividends are paid. Their aim is to have sufficient revenue to keep a year's cash in hand to meet emergencies, after allowing depreciation.

THE Parkbeg Fodder Co-operative also has six members, some of whom belong to both organizations. This was started in 1953 on some



[Guide photo]
Percy Lambert, secretary of both forage co-ops, augers some grain on his farm at Parkbeg, Sask.

Crown Land north of Mortlach, which had suffered severely during the 30's. The Conservation and Development Branch brought it back into production by leveling the blow-out pits with bulldozers and sowing crested wheat with alfalfa. They favored the idea of a (Please turn to page 40)

Peace River Is Bee Country

by CLIFF FAULKNER

THE rich clover crops produced in the Peace River area have made it a good place to raise honey bees, and, in turn, the bees have made it a better place to raise clover. It's a sort of reciprocal agreement—clover supplies the nectar to feed the bees, and the busy insects cross-pollinate the clover plants so they'll produce a profitable crop of seed. That's why bee studies play an important part in the research program at the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm.

In a three-year test to learn the value of honey bees to alsike seed production, Apiculturist Pete Pankiw has come up with some interesting results. When one colony of bees per acre was placed in a field of alsike clover, seed yields averaged 360 lb., as compared to 60 lb. per acre when pollinators were wild bees, or any honey bee which happened along. One colony per acre appeared to be an economical unit, however, as no significant yield increases were obtained when more were used.

Other studies now under way at Beaverlodge include overwintering trials to see how the insect can withstand the cold temperatures of that area, and what material is best for hive insulation. Last winter, fiberglass-packed colonies showed a 33 per cent death rate as compared to 46 per cent for those packed with wood shavings. Another disadvantage to the latter method is that mice have a tendency to nest in the shavings, then coyotes come along and tear the hives apart to get at them.

Overwintering tests are for the benefit of those who keep bees more or less as a hobby. Large-scale commercial bee men buy their bees in packages in the spring, and gas the insects off in the fall when the honey flow stops.

ANOTHER experiment under way is to find what dosages of antibiotics (used to control European foul brood) might prove toxic to the bees. This was undertaken when some keepers complained their bees were poisoned when high levels of certain antibiotics were used.

Field tests on 120 package bee colonies fed with 250 milligrams of three Terramycin formulas (TM 10, TAF 25 and TPF 25) at 1, 3, and 5 weeks after hiving, showed no weight differences between antibiotic-fed colonies, and control colonies fed none at all. No real differences in the amount of brood were noted except for a very slightly lower count in colonies where TPF 25 had been used. In cage trials, TAF 25 proved to be toxic at dosages of 100 p.p.m., but non-toxic when only 70 p.p.m. was fed. On the other hand, 70 p.p.m. proved to be too strong when Gallimycin, Polyotic 25, Terramix 10, Vet-strep or TPF 25 were used.

Bees arrive at Beaverlodge by truck from California each spring. They are shipped in boxes, or packages, as they are called, containing 2 pounds of bees and a queen. Each container consists of a wooden frame with fly screening on two sides. During the trip, the insects feed from a can filled with a sugar solution; they also feed the queen bee who travels in a tiny screened cage of her own. This cage contains an escape hole, which is sealed with a cork.

In one season, a 2-lb. colony will increase to 12 lb. of bees, producing from 220-240 lb. of honey, depending on when they were hived. Over a 4-year period at Beaverlodge, 2-lb. packages hived April 10-13 have produced an average of 11 lb. of honey more than those hived May 7-13. In other words, it pays to hive early.

ARRIVING at the farm, the bees are set out in brood chambers (hives) which are made up to weigh about 55 lb. apiece. A 2-lb. package and a queen are dumped into each hive. The plug is removed from the queen's cage, and the hole is filled with honey.

As soon as the brood chamber is closed up, the bees go to work on this escape hatch to release the queen so she can start laying eggs. Sometimes bee men release the queen themselves and dump her into the bee mass to speed things up a little. Twenty-one days after the queen lays an egg in one of the cells of the (Please turn to page 43)



[Guide photos]

Pete Pankiw checks overwintering bees. They came through well inside a fiberglass insulated hive.



These bees set out the previous evening have released the queen, and she has already laid eggs.



Management Program Pays Off

Bruce County group is demonstrating how overall farm plans can boost incomes

Walter Schnurr says it's a long-term management program, but it is paying off already. He has a new approach to farming.

by DON BARON

IT'S a year and a half since agricultural representative George Gear launched the Bruce County Farm Management Association with 120 paid-up members (at \$25 each). In doing so he set out to provide his farmers with a specialized service going far beyond anything attempted from a department of agriculture office before. In the interval, neither the association, nor the idea, has had to look back.

Every one of the original members has paid up for his second year, along with 10 newcomers. Gear has become a sought-after guest speaker at meetings across the province attended by farmers who wonder if they too could use such a service. Ontario government officials are so enthused that they had Gear describe the program to ministers of agriculture from across the country at their annual conference held in Guelph this year. These straws in the wind may mean that well-rounded farm management programs will become a big development in farm extension across the country.

THE man responsible for this development, George Gear, is a disarmingly quiet-spoken agriculturist, not given to eloquent oratory or grandiose plans for saving agriculture. Over the years he has won the confidence of district farmers by advocating down-to-earth practices that, more often than not, turned out to be sound and profitable.

"He thinks like a farmer," say local people. The reason might well be that he still operates the family farm over in Dufferin County. A resident foreman handles the day-to-day operation, but Gear visits it on occasion to make major decisions and see that all is going well.

During his work week as an agricultural representative at Walkerton, Gear spends most of his time with the association now. "Farmers need help," he says. "The information they have been receiving has been too general. They need more specific information, and that is what we are trying to provide."

"The big problem on most farms today, is that the owner doesn't know just what his real problem is. We find out by helping members keep a good set of books. By analyzing them, we can spot the problems, then it's no trouble to find the right answers."

IN the Bruce County program, Larry Rosevear, a full-time employee of the association, visits each farm three times a year, assisting members to keep their books up to date. Then, in January, members mail their account books to Gear's office, where, under Rosevear's supervision, girls complete them and summarize results.

Then, Gear, assisted by others familiar with farm business analysis, studies each set of books. A criticism of various factors is made. Recommendations designed to improve weaknesses are made too. This is returned to the farmer.

During the summer, Gear and Rosevear visit each farm together. "Larry and I discuss the farmer's business with him," he explains. "We all know most of the circumstances involved in the farm operation. And we all say what we think. Then, the farmer does what he wants. He is still the manager. We hope he can manage more effectively as a result of this."

Now that he is intimately involved with the operations of so many district farms, he is making some interesting discoveries.

For instance, Bruce County has been regarded as a beef and manufactured milk area, as well as a hog county. He has found that those hogs have been lifesavers. They have made farmers more money than anything else.

It used to be a beef area specializing in cow and calf programs. But Gear has lost his enthusiasm for that kind of a program for most farms. "You feed a cow for a full year, and a calf for 6 months, and all you've got to sell at the end of that time is still a calf. It's not enough," he says. "Steers are something else again. A farmer can equip himself to specialize in steers, and they will gain in value very quickly."

GEAR issues a strong plea to farmers to take a positive attitude to their business—to exert strong management over it. Through the association, he tries to help them do just that. For instance, he says farmers should buy what they need and want, not what someone wants to sell them. For instance, he found term insurance available at a very low premium to young farmers. It's just what many of them need, at a time when they are heavily in debt. But it isn't generally offered, probably because of that low premium.

The same idea carries through other operations. He and technician Rosevear intend to visit the Ontario Agricultural College to study rations more carefully, so they can advise farmers on their specific needs. "One year, when the hay quality is poor, the cows will be thin by spring. When the hay is good, the herd may still be fed the same silage and concentrate ration. The result—they are overfed and feed is wasted."

The association set up its own testing plan for dairy cows, too. Milk manufacturers provide bottles to the farmers once a month, pick them up later, and test the samples at their plants. It helps farmers identify and weed out poor cows, boosts the district's dairying efficiency.

Gear points out that his program takes the broad view of farm management. It's not enough to point out to a farmer how to improve a pasture field. The farmer may not follow through because it will cost too much. But if the same poor field is viewed in the light of a full farm management program, it looks different.

The overall plan will have as its goal more farm income. This may require more cows, and then more pasture to feed the cows. In this light, the pasture becomes a source of extra revenue, not just an additional cost.

In fact, says Gear, farm accounting, added to the existing farm management activities (every ag. rep. helps farmers plan their operations) adds direction and meaning to a farmer's business. It tells the story, quickly, too, even within a year, as to whether practices being followed are paying off. A farmer doesn't make the same mistakes year after year.

Those accounts may even suggest to a farmer, as it did to one of his members, that he quit farming. That adjustment (Please turn to page 43)

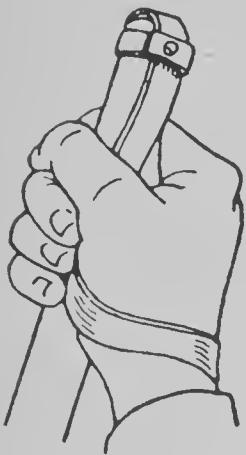


Bruce County, which has been a beef cattle and mixed farming area, is having second thoughts.

It takes a lot of practice, but there's a lot of fun in learning

HOW TO SKI

by RAYMOND SCHUESSLER



IT is difficult to become an expert skier without personal instruction and constant practice. However, one can learn the essential fundamentals from written instructions and in that way build a basis for personal instructions from a friend or teacher.

Before experiencing the thrill of moving on skis, learn how to hold the ski poles correctly. Follow the diagram on the left, and pass your hands up through the looped straps from below. Grip the upper parts of the straps and the ski poles, with the strap loops over the backs of the wrists.

Next, try the two ways of climbing slopes as shown in the diagram below. These two methods are the side-step and the herringbone.



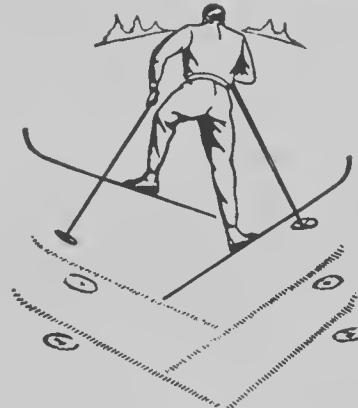
[Miller Services photo]

MOVING FORWARD

THE basic thing you must learn on skis is how to "walk" or glide on the level. Leaning slightly forward from the hips, start by sliding forward a full step with slightly bent knee. The weight stays mostly on the back



Short steps on level or gentle slope, slide as far as possible on each foot.

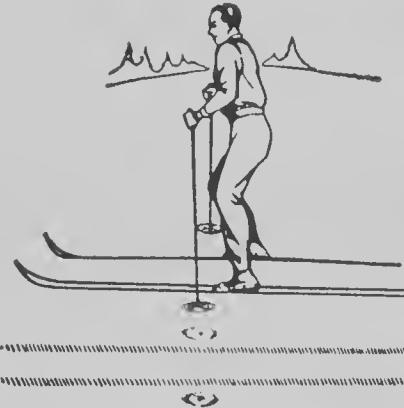


Herringbone: point toe out, step forward with heel of ski over the other, push from behind with both ski poles.

vanced front ski, the whole process repeats itself with the other ski.

As you switch from one ski to the other, there should be a slight motion of the shoulders and hips. Keep elbows close to your body. If you have a slight descent, you can use your skis like skates. Your first few days on skis should be nothing but learning to walk.

Naturally you are going to fall a few times. Do not try to prevent a fall with your ski poles. When you



Sidestep: lift upper ski sideways and dig outside edge of it into the slope, bring up other ski in similar fashion.

have lost your balance, fall relaxed and away from your skis. After you have fallen, do not struggle to get up. Kick your skis across the slope and downhill from you. Arise by pushing yourself up with your ski poles.

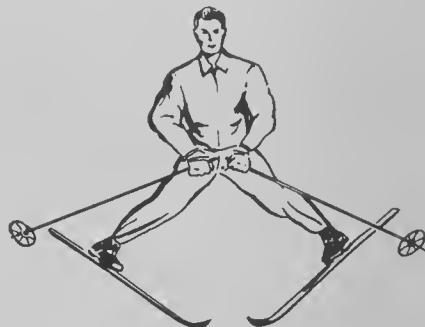
There is not much fun to skiing, of course, unless you can ski downhill. But pick a gentle slope to begin.

There are four essentials to downhill skiing: keep your skis together, one ski slightly advanced; keep your knees bent and your body on a level plane with the slope; keep your hands

close to your knees with the poles in back of you but not dragging; and look ahead of you, not down at your ski tips.

SNOWPLOW

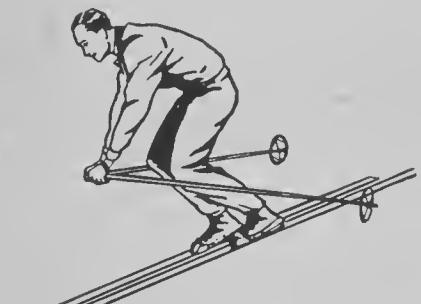
TO control the speed of your descent you must learn the Snowplow, one of the most valuable techniques in skiing. You must perfect this exercise with constant practice before you can go onto any other turn.



Snowplow: use on gentle slopes, tips of skis together, knees and ankles bent.

The Snowplow is done by opening the skis in the rear, while pushing the tips together. Knees and ankles are bent forward while the weight is

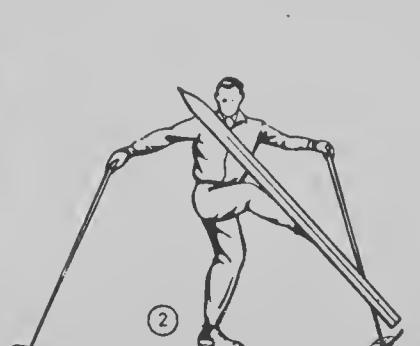
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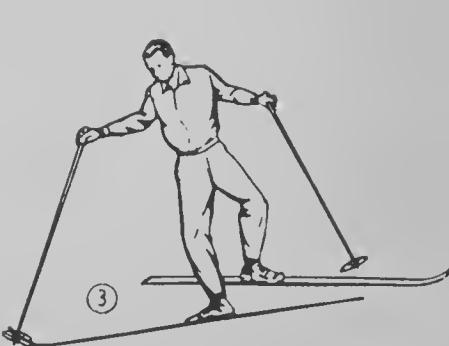
Downhill: knees and ankles bent forward, hips over feet, knees flexible.



Quick turn: back slide, a kick forward and up, heel of right to tip of left.



Drop ski tip to the right, pivoting on this ski, and place parallel to other.



Bring left ski and pole to new direction. Reverse method for a left turn.

During all this, the left pole has been pushing forward. As the glide gives out and the weight of your forward leaning body overtakes the ad-

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Fall Freshening For Beef Cows

It enables Lewis Runnalls to expand his herd, boost his income, without buying extra land

by DON BARON

Lewis Runnalls examines the birdsfoot trefoil on the range.

LIKE most young farmers today, who are looking for new programs to meet modern conditions, Lewis Runnalls' greatest need has been for more income. He had a 40-cow beef herd on his 1,100 acres of rocky and wooded ranchland at Barrie Island, on sparsely settled Manitoulin Island, Ont. But his beef program, in which he held the calves until they were 18 or 20 months old, and sold them through the Little Current feeder cattle sale each fall, wasn't profitable enough.

Some of his neighbors, faced with the same cash shortage, have abandoned beef cattle completely. They jumped on the fluid milk bandwagon — when the new town of Elliott Lake sprang up as center of a uranium mining industry.

Runnalls, who graduated from the diploma course at the Ontario Agricultural College, found another way out. He came up with a plan to produce more dollars from the same amount of land, by managing the beef herd in a different manner.

His idea called for fall freshening of the cows. Recent high prices for lighter cattle provided the incentive but spring-dropped calves were altogether too light at fall sale time to bring sufficient income. According to his calculations, if he could freshen his cows in October, he could sell calves at less than a year old. Instead of having to winter a crop of yearlings, he could expand his cow herd.

By last fall, most of his cows had been switched over to fall calving dates. He had boosted his herd to 75 cows. And the crop of calves from the previous year, which had nursed their dams from fall through to July

weaning, and then had grazed lush aftermath from the hay fields, averaged \$160 per head at the sale. It was \$10 higher than his long-term goal of \$150 per calf.

WITH this success, he set about remodeling his old cattle barn into a hog pen for a 25-sow swine herd, to round out his own version of a sound family farm operation.

Under the Runnalls beef program, the bulls are turned in with the cows in mid-November, as they come in off range. Calves born in September and October have a few weeks to get away to a good start before the weather turns cold, and the herd comes off range to run loose around the barns for the winter. Runnalls has found that it pays to creep-feed the calves with a little wheat screenings through the winter—the only time his cattle get grain. In spring, the calves, which are by then big and thrifty, go to grass with the cows and they can take all the milk the cows produce. Toward the end of July, when the aftermath of the hay field provides good grazing, the calves are weaned and turned into it. Cows remain on range.

During the year, the cows never get anything but roughage, mineral and salt. All the feed is grown right on the farm. So far, the system has kept the cows down in flesh, but they have been raising good calves. It is too soon yet to say if they can keep it up without a little grain.

KEY to the roughage program is the 110 cultivated acres on the farm. The big hurdle facing Runnalls, and other beefmen in the cheap land of the northern areas of Ontario, is the short grazing season. How can

they compete with ranchers in the Canadian West who might have a grazing season of 10, 11 or even 12 months of the year? His own cattle get only 5 months of grazing and must be fed hay for 6 or 7 months.

He has done it by cutting out grain growing entirely — turning the entire 110 acres (which is so shallow that he occasionally hits bedrock when plowing) over to hay, except when it is being broken and reseeded with a nurse crop.



[Guide photo]
A thrifty calf at 10 months of age.

He has been seeding alfalfa, timothy and brome in his mixtures, as well as a little orchard, and fertilizing with 200 lb. of 4-24-12 at seeding. He has been putting the nurse-crop of oats in the silo, until recently, but now intends to ripen it because he needs the straw for bedding. The entire acreage is manured every 2 years, and 150 lb. of ammonium nitrate is applied per acre when the alfalfa shows signs of killing out. That careful management program is paying off. This year, which was an unusually dry one, he harvested 2½ tons of hay per acre.

RUNNALLS is trying out other ideas too, in attempts to boost productivity of his ranch. Last year, in May, he used a stiff-toothed cultivator to break the sod in a few clearings. He scattered birdsfoot trefoil over it, and has a promising catch of it now.

He is throwing some reed canary grass seed in low parts of his range land too, in an attempt to produce a nutritious feed on land that is now covered with unpalatable water grasses.

He is specializing his haying equipment too. He abandoned a roughly

(Please turn to page 20)



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Runnalls has a dugout pond in the farmyard where the calves can be watered.

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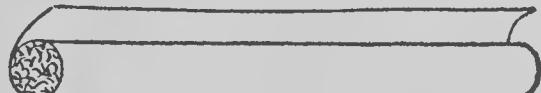
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Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 14



EARLY in spring they come, late in fall they go. About them lingers always a mysterious aura, that all have felt and none has exactly defined. What do they mean to us, these great gray birds?

The hunter crouched in the marsh hears the distant clamor and his heart pounds as over the sedge-tops the wavering black line comes into view. A lone farm boy tramping across the autumn fields hears a far-off sound: "Geesel!" — and instinctively conceals himself to watch them come. Swiftly the flock draws near, the tumultuous yelping clamor now directly overhead. They detect him where he crouches and one and all turn their heads slightly as they pass over his hiding place. A bright intelligent eye gleams over the startling white cheek patch. Seen at such close quarters, the bigness of the birds is overpowering. The powerful pinions' driving beat fills the air with a buzzing vibration felt as much as heard.

This sound, once heard, is seldom forgotten. Sometimes the experience is unforgettable. One fall a friend was helping me dismantle a small garden pump on the bank of the Red River. Dense fog lay over the water. Every-

thing about us was shrouded in ghostly gray mist. We had worked for some time without speaking, the only sound an occasional clang of spanner or wrench against metal pipe.

Presently from far down river we heard a faint note almost like an echoing clang. It might have been one of the big lake boats coming up river, and we thought no more of it. Suddenly without warning out of the mist above us loomed a dozen great bodies. The air was filled with the buzzing roar and we could see the vibration of each feather tip as mighty wings thrust downward. It was one of those rare and intimate moments, the birds so close we might almost have touched them. An instant they were there, then towered high and were lost to sight.

To meet face to face a noble wild creature and to see it go its way in peace is a soul-enriching experience. Many old hunters among my friends have told me of similar intimate experiences, meeting a wild bird or animal close at hand and letting it go unharmed. Perhaps every hunter in the end comes to some such conclusion: these memories are the real and enduring trophies. V

Answers to Problems

The many readers who have written Mr. Tillenius and The Country Guide for advice and help with problems of art or drawing are advised that many of these problems are covered in the booklet "Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors," available from The Country Guide at \$1.00 post paid. This booklet contains over 100 sketches and 98 pages of text analyzing problems encountered by Mr. Tillenius in many years of illustrating experiences. V

**Fall Freshening**

(Continued from page 19)

built horizontal silo when he found it took too much work to feed the silage. Rather than build a better silo, he traded his forage harvester in on a new baler and plans to handle all his winter forage as hay now. He has sold his half interest in a thresher and a binder, and plans to get custom operators to do any combining in the future.

At haying time, his father and brother, both of whom farm nearby, work with Lewis. At other times, he can handle the farm work by himself.

This young farmer, who is quick to point out that his program has not been carried on long enough to be fully proved yet, is finding that there may be some problem in swinging the herd over to fall freshening. Six of his cows failed to conceive in time last year. He bought replacements for them. He is confident that by persistently selling off the slow breeders, he can develop a healthy herd of cows that will freshen when he wants them in the fall. V

Quebec Farmers See How Branding's Done



[Guide photos
The Quebec visitors are interested in manager Bert Sheppard's saddle horse.

DURING a 2-week tour across Canada, 68 Quebec farmers were taken to the Rio Alta Ranch (OH) on the Highwood River near Longview, Alta., to watch genuine Western cowboys lasso, brand, castrate, ear tag and inoculate calves. Although branding is basically unchanged, they saw a propane heater now replacing the open fire. To conclude the visit in traditional style, the visitors joined the cowboys around the chuckwagon for a hearty meal.

Coming from an area of small farms, the visitors were amazed at the size of ranches like OH, which covers 17,000 acres. Quebec farmers are becoming increasingly interested in beef cattle because of the growing surplus of dairy products.—C.V.F. V



Bert roping first calf to be branded.



Branding iron raises a puff of smoke from singed hair on the calf's flank.



The calf is inoculated. Note the propane gas, at left, for the iron heater.



All through with the branding, everyone gathers around the chuckwagon for the traditionally hearty meal of roast beef and vegetables, pie and coffee.

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Healthy pigs and better for sows

Wean at 21 Days For Improved Litters

THE best time to wean a litter of pigs is at 21 days. That's the view of Dr. M. A. Macdonald of Macdonald College, Que. He says that 21-day weaning is becoming common practice in the United States and Great Britain, and is starting to catch on in Canada too.

Under the practical management applied to his swine at Macdonald College, pigs weaned at 21 days are just as large and vigorous when they reach 56 days as those weaned at 56 days. The early weaning provides ample opportunity for sows to produce five litters in 2 years.

Dr. Macdonald points out several reasons for weaning pigs at 21 days. The peak milk yield of a sow occurs from 14 to 21 days after farrowing. After this, milk yield declines, and the milk she does produce varies from teat to teat, in both yield and composition. The milk is particularly low in iron, compared to the pig's needs. As a result, pigs relying on sow's milk aren't going to get enough, and litter members aren't going to get equal quantities, especially during the latter part of a long nursing period.

He lists several advantages to be gained by early weaning.

- Surplus pigs are saved, so more pigs are reared per litter.
- Pigs will be heavier and more uniform.
- There will be fewer runts.
- There is no setback at the normal weaning period.
- Rations are completely controlled from an earlier age.

- Disease is more easily controlled.
- Hogs can be marketed earlier.
- Sows require less feed.

Secret of successful early weaning, according to Dr. Macdonald, is to grow a healthy piglet. Here is how he suggests that it be done:

- Use injectable iron on 2-day-old pigs.
- Provide supplementary heat, preferably by a heating pad on the floor, rather than a lamp. Make it by placing a soil heating cable in some non-flammable material.
- If using heat lamps, lower sufficiently so pigs stay close together but not so they pile up.
- Keep pigs warm. An atmospheric temperature of 80 degrees is required right up to weaning age.
- At 10 days, start the pigs on a pre-weaner ration, and keep this before them until they are removed from the sow at 21 days.

- The day before weaning, blend some pig starter ration with the pre-weaner. After weaning, switch the pigs over to pig starter.
- Whether or not to use antibiotics as feed additives, depends on the health status of the piggery.—D.R.B.V



Dr. Macdonald says early weaning permits 5 litters per sow every 2 years.



Macdonald College photo
Healthy young pigs can be started on creep-feeding at 10 days of age, and will be ready for weaning at 21 days.

Do Hogs Use Pasture Well?

IF you value your pasture in terms of its worth for hay or for use with other classes of livestock, it doesn't pay to provide pasture for market hogs, says Prof. R. P. Forshaw of Ontario Agricultural College.

The aim is to get that pig to market quickly on a small amount of feed if possible. If pigs are on pasture, they actually eat very little of it, if they get a balanced ration. If you try to force them to eat pasture by cutting the amount of supplement the feed carries, you will lengthen the feeding period and may get no net saving of feed.

On the other hand, sows during gestation and while nursing a litter get considerable good from pasture, says Professor Forshaw. It provides exercise, and the bulky feed satisfies their appetites without providing too much energy, so sows are less likely to be overfat. This is also a good way for sows to protect themselves against nutritional deficiency.

Where roundworms are a problem, he advises you to rotate your land to break the cycle. In cases of severe infestation it might pay to haul grass to the pigs. Sows get less exercise, but the chances of roundworm infection are greatly reduced.

LIVESTOCK

Mass Dentistry Now Used for Cows

by PEARL P. PUCKETT

Something like a miracle has happened in Nebraska's Great Plains area. A registered Hereford cow was granted a reprieve from slaughter and within 20 days gained 35 lb. She was known as old "Pearlie" because her eight front lower teeth (her full set of front teeth) were so badly worn down that she could no longer feed herself or drink sufficient water to maintain her health. She was doomed to slaughter or starvation at the early age of not quite 9 years old.

Old "Pearlie" would have been sold at a very low price because she wasn't built for juicy steaks, only for hamburgers, wieners or cheap boiling beef. Yet a young registered Hereford to replace her would have cost a premium at present prices.

This is the problem that has plagued the American cattlemen for years. Cattlemen like Rood Menter who raises registered Herefords and runs all the way from 700 to 1,000 cows on his ranch for breeding purposes. Rood tried to solve it single handed, but failed, then he tossed it into the lap of his family dentist.

While old bossie has both lower and upper molar teeth which are used to masticate her food, she has only eight lower front teeth which are used solely for the purpose of putting food into her mouth, much the same as human hands. These eight front teeth are erupted at approximately 6 years of age, then abrasion begins to wear them down and within a year or two the enamel is so thin that old bossie cannot stand cold or warm water. Then, unable to crop grasses, she may die of starvation. Tough grasses and sandy soils are particularly abrasive, and tough grasses and sandy soils are found on America's largest ranches.

Dr. Ward C. Newcomb, dentist at Chappell, Neb., tackled his friend's problem wholeheartedly. He did a lot of experimenting with metals and methods, spent a great deal of time inspecting the cows on Menter's ranch, and finally on June 16 this year the first cow in the world to receive dental care was "crowned." Time? Exactly 10 minutes, and at a cost of \$15. Within 5 minutes necessary to permit the dental cement to harden, old bossie was turned out to pasture and cropped the toughest grass. Within just 20 days she had gained 35 lb., and was drinking the coldest spring water with no difficulty.

THIS was only the beginning of the new era of bovine dentistry. Since that first miracle, most of Menter's cows have been crowned. All of the old "Pearlies" have gained weight and are able to keep pace with the younger cows. Replacement costs on Menter's ranch for this year will be nil because the old "Pearlies" will produce strong husky calves due to improved nutritional standards and milk production.

Dr. Newcomb and rancher Menter have incorporated Bovine Crowns, Inc. and have moved from Chappell, Neb., to larger quarters at Sedgwick, Col. They have a large corps of trained veterinarians, however, with orders for more than 10,000 cows to be crowned immediately, but it's going to be a herculean task keeping abreast of new business.

The crowns are made by a large Denver manufacturer and are stocked at the Sedgwick headquarters. They come in 10 different sizes and are made of stainless steel for the reason that it will not erode or tarnish and is hygienically safe to put in a cow's mouth. Stainless steel is the one metal that gets harder instead of softer each time it is used. It is one thousand times harder, or stronger, than tooth enamel. The crowns are put on with dental cement and crimped three times to perfect the crowning process and push the cement around the tooth. The dental cement has a two-

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fold purpose, for insulation and to prevent the cap or crown from ever coming off.

Although Doctor Newcomb recommends crowning old "Pearlies" to prolong their productivity and improve milk supply, he believes that the proper time to crown any cow or bull is just as soon as all permanent front teeth have erupted, which is approximately 6 years of age.

Installation of the crowns requires certain technical skills, and crowns

will be sold to veterinarians who have taken the time to visit the training center at Sedgwick to familiarize themselves with the process, then they too will become accredited dental veterinarians.

The potential of this young company is breathtaking. Cattlemen across North America might save millions. A cow that eats well is a good producer of more and richer milk for dairies, healthier and better calves, and a better quality of beef. V

First Charbray Imported into B.C.

If you travel around B.C. long enough you'll find just about every combination of farm production imaginable. Out at Langley, in the Lower Fraser Valley, H. G. (Barney) Smallman raises Charbray cattle, commercial crossbreds and mutation mink.

V.L.A. farmer Barney went into dairying with a herd of Ayrshires soon after his discharge from the Armed

Forces. But later, a bout of ill health forced him to look for something a little less demanding, so he switched from milk cows to beef, with 1,000 mink as a secondary enterprise.

Not satisfied with the size of calf being produced by the established breeds, he went in for crossbreeding, using a Brahman bull on crossbred Hereford females. The Brahman bull gave him big calves all right, but he soon found that animals with too much Brahman blood didn't do so well in the wet weather.

Last January he imported the first herd of registered Charbray cattle in B.C.—10 cows and a bull—because he feels there will be a demand for bulls with Charolais blood, when commercial cattlemen see the type of calf produced, if these animals are crossed with their present stock.

"When Charolais or Charbray bulls are used on cows of any one of the British beef breeds and leave calves that are weaning 100 to 150 lb. heavier than the others, it becomes a straight dollars and cents proposition," he pointed out.

Smallman plans to sell off his bull calves (he got four heifers and six bull calves in his first calf crop) and keep his heifers for breeding. At the present time he is breeding the cows and heifers by A.I. to "Sir Alto" from the Welland, Ont., unit with the idea of building up his herd to purebred Charolais (31/32nds). Eventually, he plans to buy a purebred Charolais bull of his own.

Barney has great faith in the future of the white cattle, and has placed his herd on performance test so he'll have a record of how each animal is doing.

REFERRING to last winter's feeding trials at the University of Saskatchewan, where Charbray crossbreds were tested against straight Herefords, he said, "I believe Charolais-Charbray breeding will show up favorably against any other cattle in a fair test. But I wouldn't call comparing Miles City Line I Herefords against the calves of a Brahman cross bull that wasn't actually a full Charbray (1/4 Brahman, 3/4 Charolais) a fair test. Miles City breeding is highly selected stock representing the cream of the crop."

Barney feeds grass silage and hay (orchard grass and ladino clover), plus cubes made of elevator screenings that he buys locally for \$27 a ton. The first grass cutting goes for silage (about 100 tons a year), and the second for hay.—C.V.F. V

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Guide photo
Barney Smallman in his lower pasture on bottom lands by the Fraser River.

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Breeding Cattle In Changing World

A TOP breeder of Aberdeen-Angus, with so many awards that he hasn't time to pin all the ribbons on the walls of his office, and who doesn't find it unusual to sell a few head of cattle for \$20,000, might have some reason to ignore recent trends in cattle breeding. But that's not the case with Harold Guloen of White Fox, Sask.

Mr. Guloen first broke with tradition 20 years ago, when he set aside the family preference for Shorthorns and bought some Angus cows from the CPR supply farm at Coaldale, Alta. His chief reason was that the blacks had no horns, and that appealed to him since his father was severely injured by a horned bull. He also liked their uniform color, and soon discovered the best reason of all was that they made excellent beef. So he bought more females at the Coaldale dispersal, and picked up three top bulls at Calgary.

More recently, he bought a couple of bulls from Missouri, progeny of the \$87,000 Homeplace Eileenmere 375. These have nicked well with the females of his own breeding.

As far as Harold Guloen is concerned, show-ring quality and top producers have amounted to the same thing. He has been breeding for good bone and scale, and reckons that when Angus make 1,000 lb. at 1 year and

1,600 lb. at 2 years, as well as dressing out well, they are good for the beef business.

However, although he reckons a bunch of his young bulls have been gaining as much as 4 lb. per day, he welcomes the improvements that can be made through performance testing.

Harold Guloen is also keeping an open mind on the new breeds being imported from the United States. He is a little concerned with reports that Charolais appear to have a low dressing percentage, but thinks this could be put right, even though they may have a long road ahead. In the meantime, he considers it will take a long while, maybe 20 years, before anybody can improve on good Angus, or the best of the other two British breeds, under Canadian conditions.

Artificial insemination is another new factor for beef breeders to consider. Here again, he is ready to concede that it may help some commercial breeders. If so, he will adjust the size of his herd accordingly, but thinks there will still be a good market for the big, deep-bodied bulls he is producing.

With 80 cows, and a herd of 200 including this year's calf crop, Mr. Guloen devotes the whole of his 1,000 acres to feed production. He put up 450 tons of hay last year, and baled a lot of his neighbors' straw to supplement it.

Although traditionally a hay feeder, he will likely start to make some silage on account of the high precipitation in



[Guide photo
Mr. Guloen with Homeplace Eileenmere 732, he brought from Missouri.

his district. It pays to keep up with every development in the cattle business, he says.—R.C. ✓

Vitamin A Cheap Insurance

CATTLE or sheep on good pasture or good green hay do not need extra vitamin A. But on winter range or in the feedlot on full grain ration and poor hay they must have extra vitamin A, according to the Lethbridge Research Station Letter.

A common vitamin A supplement contains 10,000 international units of this vitamin per gram and sells for about \$1 per pound. A mature animal needs about 10,000 units per day, costing less than one-quarter of a cent. This is very cheap insurance against slow gains in the feedlot and losses by death in the breeding herd through vitamin A deficiency. ✓

Lilly INTERVIEWS

VERNON FREDERICKSEN, WALLINGFORD, IOWA

"I definitely plan to use Hygromix from now on"

"Worming pigs used to be a big problem. It was hard to get them to take enough in the water, and it slowed their gains, too. Hygromix feeds do the job automatically."

by Eugene S. Hahnel

Vernon Fredericksen understands well why Hygromix brings an entirely new concept of worm control to swine management. He wraps it up neatly with this observation: "Worms you see have already done their damage."

Hygromix in feed protects pigs throughout the critical growing period. Also, by killing baby roundworms and nodular worms day after day as they enter the intestinal tract, Hygromix prevents them from doing intestinal damage or ever reaching egg-laying maturity.

Proving that he understands the significance of his own statement, Vernon conducted a simple test. "Last fall, I checked some of my 135-140-lb. Hygromix-fed pigs," he describes. "I locked them up individually and gave them a heavy dose of purge-type wormer with a syringe. Over a 36-hour period I checked the stools from each pig. I couldn't find a single worm!"

"I repeated the test this spring on two pigs out of each litter. Again, I couldn't find any worms. Believe me, when you don't have the worm problem, you're rid of a big headache. For one thing, my pigs finish much more evenly than before Hygromix."



"We think controlling worms with Hygromix will save a lot of feed," says Vernon Frederickson (right) and feed manufacturer's representative Warren Christensen.

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Hay Driers In the Lofts

"YOU'VE got to put it in one end if you want to take it out of the other. Good milk production is 75 per cent good feeding," says dairyman Bill Hurd of Melfort, Sask. That's why he pays special attention to the way he handles feed.

He doesn't bale hay. He uses a McKee shredder and blows the forage into the haylofts while it is still green. Over the main dairy barn he has a drying system consisting of a fan which forces outside air through a home-made, wooden slatted duct. The loft is half filled with hay (about 20 tons), forming a cone over the duct, and then it is dried for at least 5 days. He blows another 20 tons on top of that and the air is forced through the first lot of hay to dry the second. Apart from forking hay from the odd corner where the air can't penetrate, he doesn't touch it at all, except when filling the mangers. He has a similar system with a wire duct in the loft over a smaller barn at right-angles to the main one.

The result is good green bromegrass hay without wastage or dust. He has even dried it at 40 per cent moisture without overheating. A bin in the corner of the loft feeds grain into a roller, so it goes fresh to the cows. This and the green hay keep his cows eating and producing.

Heifers are wintered outside and are fed swathed oats, which has been picked up by the shredder, run through the combine and then blown into a loft. They have alfalfa hay with the oat straw and a little silage. He



Fan blows outside air into this duct to dry forage blown into loft above.

also gives them some of the threshed oats as chop.

Bill irrigates 5 pastures, or about 50 acres, and has 2 unirrigated pastures. This arrangement provides rotational grazing. The irrigation water is drawn from a large slough through a pump powered by a diesel motor. It is carried in 5-inch aluminum pipes to 4-inch pipes with 40 sprinkler heads. Cattle go on each pasture for about a week before he irrigates. He takes hay from the pastures only when the growth gets too far ahead of the herd.

He is now milking 28 cows, the highest number he ever had. A fluid milk contract is the big stabilizing factor, but when he has more than his quota he can ship cream and a neighbor takes the skim for his hogs. Bill has been trying milk replacer on his calves for the first time this year, and likes it on account of the vitamins that have been added.—R.C. V

Cows In the Stable

A COW is used to moving around and doesn't like to be confined all of a sudden, says John Dalrymple of the Kemptville Agricultural School, Ont. Whenever the weather is good at any time of year, he lets them out and finds there is less trouble with their feet and legs than when they are in constant confinement.

Other points to watch during the stable period:

Dust all cows, particularly heifers, for lice when they are first stabled. Keep their necks and heads clipped so you can notice build-ups of lice.

Test all cows for mastitis and keep the mastitic animals in separate stalls for special attention. Keep lots of bedding under the cows.

Watch the cows closely when they first come in. Sometimes there are digestive troubles when they switch from pasture to all-dry feed. V



Guide photos
Bill Hurd primes the pump that draws slough water for pasture irrigation.



Pasture irrigation helps rotational grazing program and provides some hay.

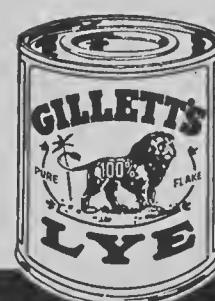
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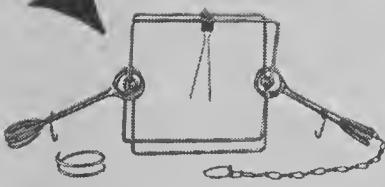
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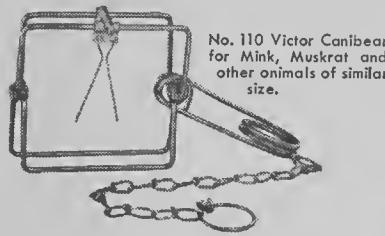
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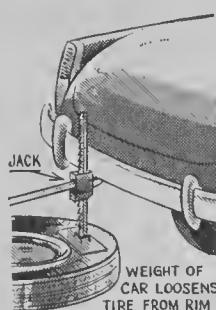
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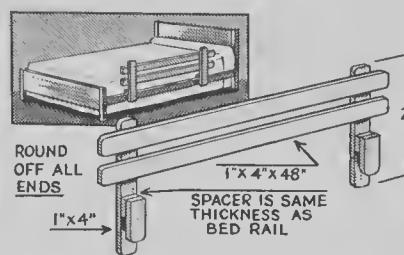


When I find a tire stuck to the rim of the wheel, I take the bumper jack and set the rectangular base where the tire is attached to the rim, and place it in line under the front or rear bumper. Then I work the jack as though to lift the car, but the tire gives way and comes loose from the rim. I turn the tire over and do the same again. No hammering and less labor with this method, and it works fine for trailers and trucks too. —E.D.G., Sask.

Silver Solder

To prevent tinning leaving the point of a soldering iron when it's plugged in too long, tin the point with silver solder. Since it will never reach the temperature at which the silver solder will leave, the iron will stay clean and ready for use.—H.M., Pa.

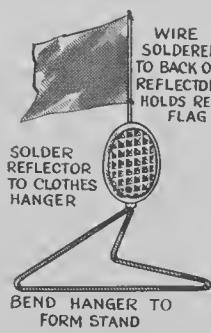
Bed Guard Rail



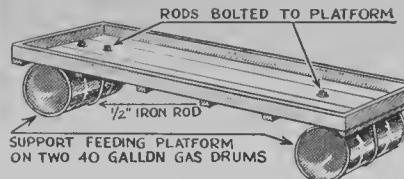
A guard rail on the bed of the restless youngster can prevent injuries and preserve your peace of mind. The rail is easily detachable. Use 1" by 4" lumber for the rails and uprights, round all corners and sand each piece smooth. Braces to fit over the side of the bed are 8" long. Spacers should be thick enough to provide a slot to slip snugly over the side of the bed. If felt or other protection is to be applied to the slot to prevent marring the bed, the thickness of the spacers should be increased. Attach the rails to the uprights with No. 10 flathead screws, 1 1/4" long, and glue them. Use 2" screws to assemble braces and spacers.—R.S., N.J.

Safety Reflector

Here's a safety feature to carry in your truck. Take an ordinary wire clothes hanger and bend it so it will stand up (see sketch). Solder a reflector onto the hook at the top of the hanger, and if you like, solder another length of wire on the back to hold a red cloth flag. This device can be set in gravel or anchored with a stone whenever you need it, and it can be stored behind the truck seat.—Mrs. G.C., Sask.



Feeding Platform



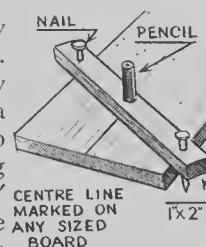
To make a good feeding platform for cattle, that you can move easily, you need to have it about 3' by 16'. Mount it on two 45-gallon drums, which you secure to the platform with 1/2" rod looped around the drums and bolted through the platform. Be sure the drums are tight against the cross-members, so they won't twist. Use 15-gallon drums for calves. As well as being easy to make and move around, the platform can be dismantled quickly if you need the top section for hogs.—E.W.N., Alta.

Rodent Trap

Knowing that rats and mice like to run through tunnels, we find a length of inverted eaves trough a fine place to set rodent poison or traps. Besides attracting rodents to their death, the inverted trough prevents livestock and poultry from getting at the poison or trap.—D.E.F., N.B.

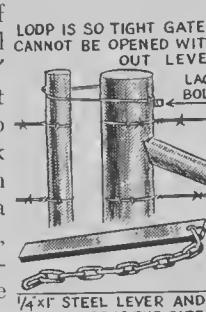
Center Line Marker

Made out of 1" by 2", about 14" long, this center marker can be used on all sizes of wooden planks ranging in width from 1" by 12" to 1" by 4", or even less. Drive 8-penny nails through a 1" by 2" close to the ends, spacing them exactly 12" apart. Drill a hole exactly in the center to accommodate a sharp pencil. To use the device, simply place it across the board so each nail is riding against the edges of it, then slide it along to mark the center line with the pencil. The marker must be held diagonally on narrow boards so the nails will keep in contact with the edges.—H.E.F., Tex.



Gate Lever

To keep unauthorized people out of fields, you can make a gate so tight it can be opened only with a lever. Take a length of 1/4" by 1" steel and make a 1/4" hole and saw cut in one end of it to take an end link of a 15" length of chain. Insert a 1/2" by 3" lag bolt, with head removed, into the top loop. When you need to open the gate, hook the chain over the lag bolt and use the lever to take the tension off the loop. The lever and chain are carried about as needed.—W.E., Alta.



Straining Liquids

Strain sediment out of paint solvent and other liquids by pouring them from a bottle or can stoppered with a "cork" of loosely packed steel wool.—H.J., Pa.

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FILE

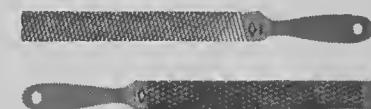
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SOILS and CROPS



Sow Quality To Reap Quality

DON WILSON, who farms on the Yellow Point Road near Lady-smith, Vancouver Island, is a potato growers' potato grower. He has produced quality seed and commercial stock continually since 1936, much of it on soggy peat land that many would consider a problem soil. A large body of Island growers who believe that "quality begets quality" come back to Don year after year to get their seed potatoes.

Through the B.C. Field Crop Union, which was formed under the Field Crops Branch of the B.C. Dept. of Agriculture, seed growers can send a sample of their stock (generally about 200 seed pieces) to be planted at Oceanside, Calif., in the late fall. In January or February, a plant pathologist from the Department goes down south to test the young potato plants, and a list is issued showing the disease rating of each registered grower. These samples are from seed stock which will be offered for sale in B.C. the following spring. Therefore, these tests enable buyers to know how a particular seed lot will perform *before* they buy. Don Wilson's stock has consistently rated "disease free" at Oceanside.

"Don's fungus and insect control program is as near perfect as conditions will allow," seed inspector Norman Sieffert told *The Country Guide*. "It's always a pleasure to inspect fields like his. If trouble does break out in some of the plants it's not left to me to find it. Don takes me to it right away. That's what makes a reliable seed grower. Co-operation like that is good for the whole industry."

About 50 or 60 acres of the 250-acre Wilson farm is peat bottom land which floods every year. It's generally so wet in the spring that planting can't begin until after June 1.

"This flooding has its advantages, though," Don Wilson pointed out. "It helps keep weeds and volunteers down and my heaviest yields have come from this land."

Good seed stock and the right fertilizer

HEAVER-THAN-AVERAGE yields are the rule on the Wilson farm. The 5-year average for all potato varieties, that includes Netted Gem, White Rose and Warba, is 17 tons per acre. Not counting the Warbas, which are an extra early variety and yield lower, the farm average is 20 tons, with one sector producing up to 26 tons to the acre. Production last year was 850 tons, of which 350 tons went as seed, most of it making the Foundation classification.

Don keeps his quality high by importing new Netted Gem seed stock

every year from the Pemberton Valley. Another factor in quality, he believes, is choosing the right fertilizer. To improve the texture of his potatoes, he has substituted the muriate of potash, generally found in commercial mixtures (N.P.K.), with sulphate of potash.

"The muriate form tends to give potatoes a soapy texture," he said. "Many experts now agree that the so-called 'dark cookers' are the result of applying muriate of potash."

Another "must" for the successful grower is to have proper potato storage facilities. With the help of his two permanent men, Don raised an old 2-storey 60 ft. by 60 ft. dairy barn which came with the farm and put a concrete floor under it. Divided into slatted bins that hold 20 tons apiece, the barn can now store up to 1,000



It may be the kidneys

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GIN PILLS

FOR THE KIDNEYS



Here's Art Conrad showing one of his pullets which start to lay at 4 months.



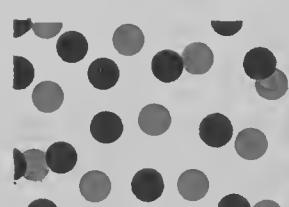
The laying flock at Pleasant View. The Canrads do their own grading and sell the eggs at a local market.

HIGH PRODUCTION high hatchability AT PLEASANT VIEW FARM

Art Conrad, owner of Pleasant View Farm at Estevan, Saskatchewan, maintains a flock of 1700 hybrid layers. In the hatching season, all Art's eggs go to the hatchery, where his hatchability has stood at 85% for the past 2 years. Part of the reason for Art's success is his ability to raise pullets well. They grow fast, uniform, with low mortality. Pleasant View is a family farm, where every member of the family takes an active part. Besides the breeder flock, turkeys are also raised extensively. And it's a "Miracle" farm, too. Says Art, "I've been a 'Miracle' feeder for the past 18 years."

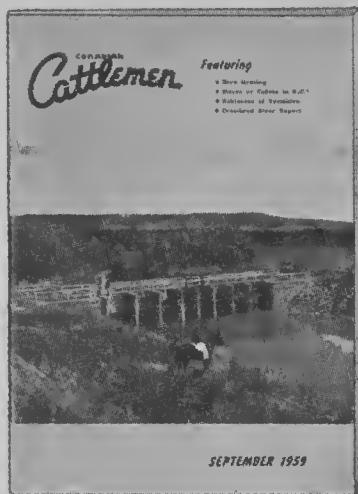
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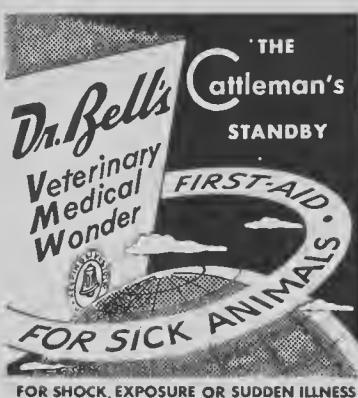
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ALSO



SOILS AND CROPS

tons of potatoes, with a central driveway on each floor so that trucks can load or unload in any weather.

Don spends about a third of his time away from home on potato marketing business. He's a member of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing

Board, and chairman of the Island Vegetable Co-op. Like other B.C. growers, Island potato men find the market a pretty touchy proposition. Demand is geared to the size of the American surplus, and price is determined by what U.S. potatoes can be shipped in for.—C.V.F. v

Deep Tillage Claims Investigated

CAN deep tillage improve drainage, increase the moisture capacity of the soil and assist root development? To find the answer to these questions, asked by quite a number of farmers, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, with the soils and agricultural engineering departments of the University of Manitoba, decided to set up deep tillage experiments in 1953.

For the purposes of the tests deep tillage was considered to be below 6 inches, and they selected a range of depths to a maximum of 24 inches. This maximum depth of tillage took an excessive amount of power, as much as 52 h.p. hours per acre. But even at lesser depths it was found that deep tillage required more power than most farmers have, or that they could employ economically.

At 4 in. depth the requirement was only 4 to 7 h.p. hours per acre. At 8 in. depth it jumped to 12 to 16 h.p. hours per acre, and at 16 in. depth it went to 19 h.p. hours per acre (19 h.p. hours means that a 19 h.p. tractor takes 1 hour to till 1 acre). As power costs are one of the larger items in farm operations, costing on the average approximately 2.15 cents per h.p. hour for fuel, these results are significant.

What is more important, however, is the fact that moisture tests gave no

evidence that deep tillage caused more rapid percolation of water, it did not improve internal soil drainage and it did not increase the amount of moisture in the soil. As recently as 1958, wheat yields showed no significant differences between the various tillage treatments. The engineers and soils specialists came to the conclusion that deep tillage which is said to break up the "plow sole" or "hardpan," has not been beneficial under Prairie conditions.

As confirmation, word was received from the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., in 1958, stating that they had been testing deep tillage for a number of years, but were dropping the program because there had been no measurable response to these treatments.

THE implements used in the Manitoba tests were a heavy duty cultivator with 14-in. duckfoot sweeps on the shanks, 12 in. apart and 4 in. deep; a heavy duty cultivator with spike teeth spaced 12 in. apart and 8 in. deep; and a tool bar cultivator with chisels spaced 26 in. apart and 16 in. deep. These machines were used for three treatments replicated three times on fallow and stubble. The project has now been discontinued on the basis of the results.

Prof. R. A. Hedlin of the University's soils department says that surface drainage can be improved by using grass and legumes to stabilize soil and hold more moisture, rather than by deep tillage. Alternatively, legumes with deep tap roots can be sown and would make openings in any heavy layers of soil and keep them open even while the root was rotting. He believes that openings made in

(Please turn to page 32)

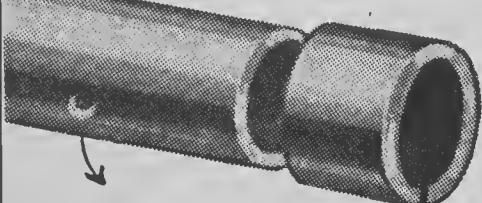
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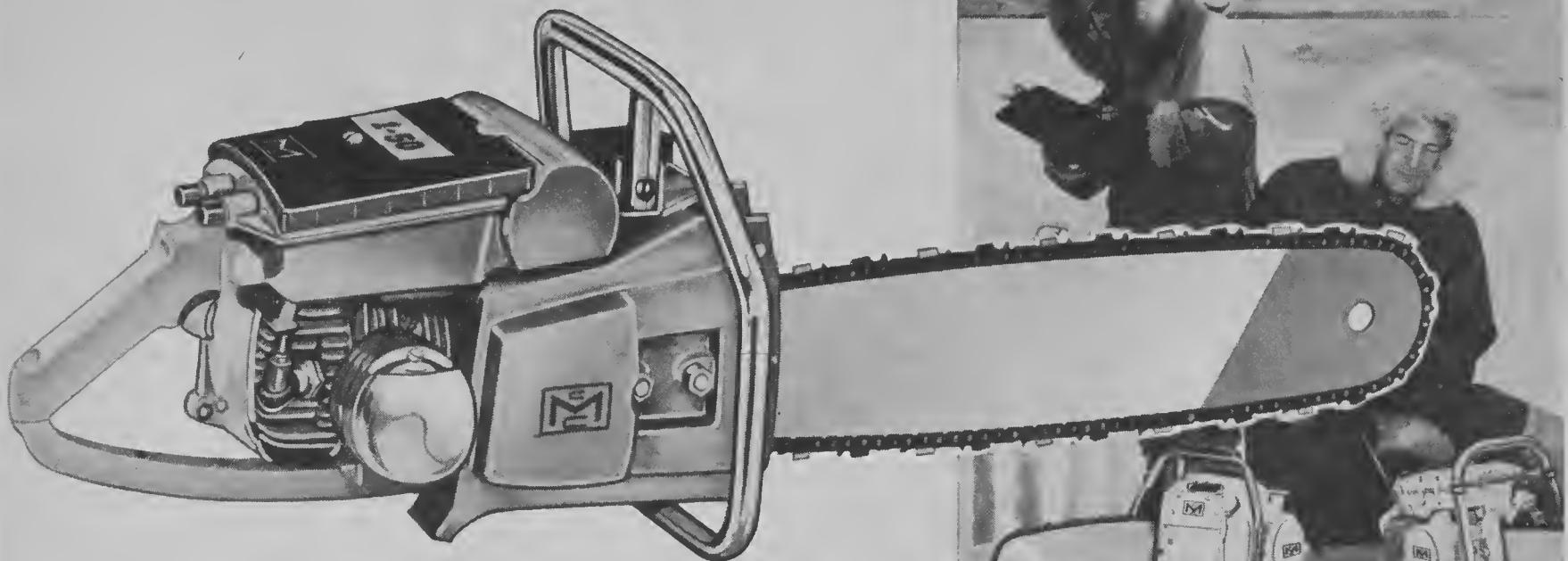
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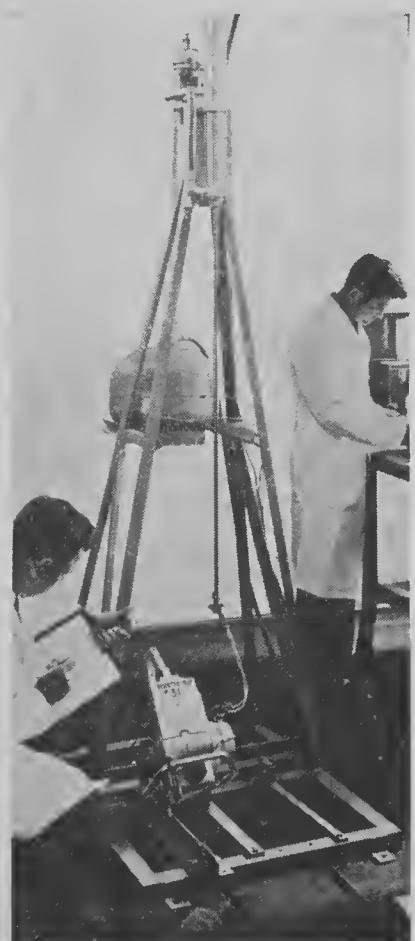


[Guide photo
Icicles made by irrigation sprinklers during sudden frost near Lethbridge.

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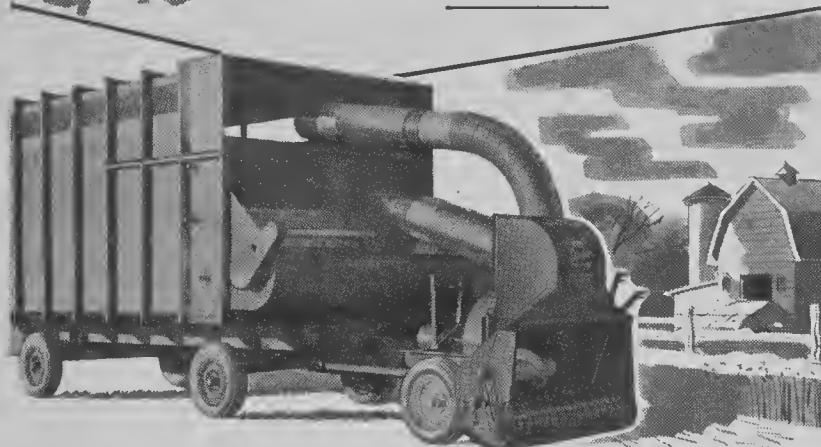
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SOILS AND CROPS

(Continued from page 30)

heavy layers by deep tillage would close up again in a very short time.

Professor Hedlin claims it is poor soil physics to talk about bringing moisture up to the roots through deep tillage. There could be movement up to about 2 ft. in a light textured soil, but capillary attraction occurs over very short distances normally. The movement is useful, if limited, and root hairs must be close to water to attract it.

His conclusion, as with other researchers, is that deep tillage is costly and provides no benefits for the Prairie farmer.—R.C. v

Saskatchewan as far west as Tuxford, north of Moose Jaw. Stem rust was light in Texas and North Mexico this year, so it did not present a serious threat. v

Why Silage Becomes Uneatable

CHECK these four points in silage to detect any faults, says the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Too much moisture: often at the bottom of the silo there will be several feet of sour, soggy silage that cattle won't eat. High-legume silages are the worst offenders, but you can also run into trouble if corn was cut before the late dough stage. The reason for the sourness is that high moisture and low acidity favor production of butyric acid and breakdown of protein.

Not enough moisture: there's mold growth because the silage did not pack well and left more air in the silage than the bacteria could use up. Sometimes air pockets are left in the silage, causing molds which grow only where there is air. Occasionally air is left in forage with hollow stems. Don't wilt a crop that is overmature but chop it as short as possible.

Too much acid: cattle don't like it, and if it is fed in large quantities they may scour. Ensiling young corn or sorghum with a high sugar content will often cause too much acid production.

Too little acid: this is a common cause of slimy silage with a smell much like rotten milk. The bacteria action does not produce enough acid to stop fermentation, so undesirable bacteria come into play. These new bacteria cause rotting and putrefaction by producing enzymes that break down some of the protein.

If you detect any of these conditions, these notes should help you to do better next time. v

Play It Safe



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SOILS AND CROPS

Increase in Pale Western Cutworms

PALE western cutworms are increasing. Between 1952 and 1957 they were not a menace to crops, but with the return of drier seasons, losses occurred in 1958 and 1959 in east-central Saskatchewan and adjoining areas of Alberta. Crop damage is also expected in 1960, particularly if there's a dry spring, according to L. A. Jacobson of the Lethbridge Agriculture Research Station, Alta.

The abundance of these cutworms can be forecast 1 year ahead, because they are associated with rainfall in the previous growing season. An increase can be expected when there are less than 10 wet days in May and June. After weather reports from 200 stations in Western Canada, the departments of agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta issue the prediction for the next year. A check is made later according to the number of moths that emerge from the feeding larvae. The moths are counted on goldenrod and sunflowers in late August and early September, in areas where damage occurred or where a definite increase in population is expected.

Rainfall last spring and moth counts this fall indicate that pale western cutworm infestations and crop losses may be expected in 1960 in many areas of central Saskatchewan and eastern and southern Alberta. Any thinning or patchiness of crops should be examined next May, and if cutworms are there, the field should be sprayed promptly to prevent further loss. Details about chemicals, rates and methods of application can be obtained from district ags. and ag. reps. V

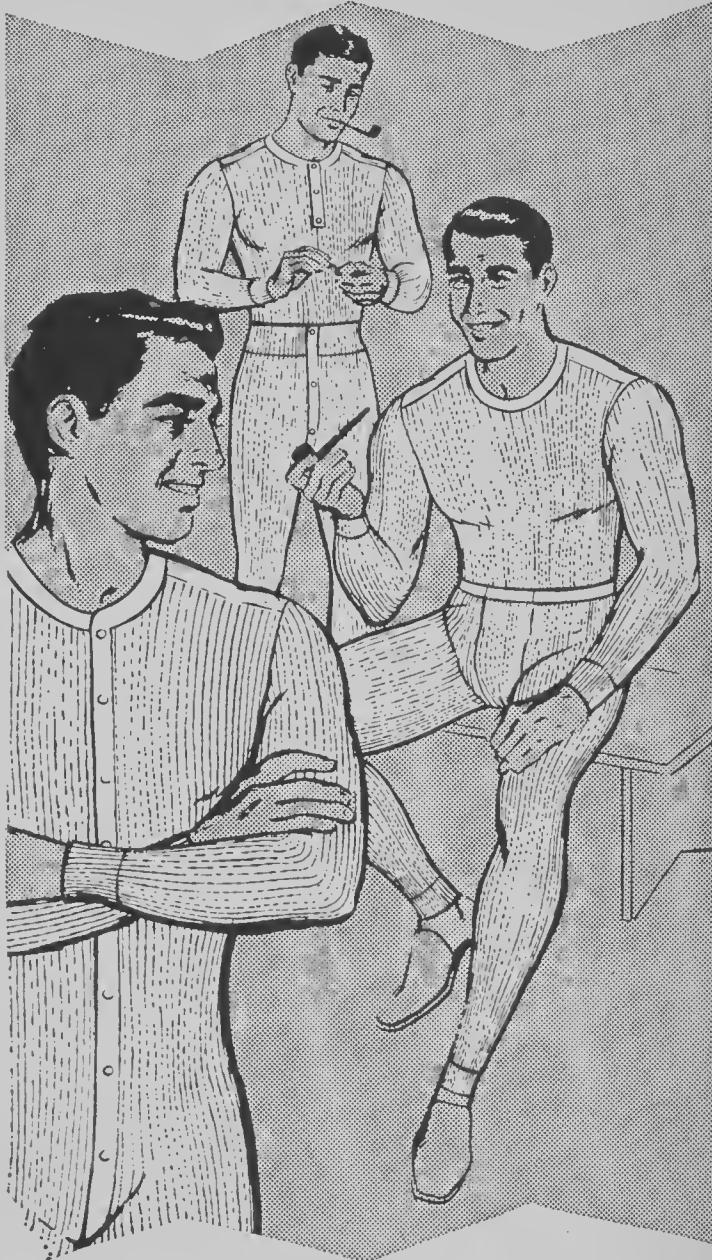
Worms Around the World

NEMATODES taken from a 10-acre field and arranged in single file would form a procession long enough to reach around the world. Attention is drawn to them in this dramatic illustration by Dr. A. D. Baker of the Entomology Research Institute of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Sometimes called roundworms or eelworms, nematodes are found practically everywhere. Soil that supports plant life is literally teeming with them, and they are found in oceans as well as fresh water. Dr. Baker says they are not as well known as other insects because they are usually well concealed. They cannot run or jump about, but move around by wiggling their bodies. Their length does not change as they move about, unlike the earthworm. Nor do they move like snakes, but bend up and down instead of from side to side. This movement is known as draconic, in contrast to the serpentine movement of the snake.

Many nematodes are harmful, but many are not. Dr. Baker points out that some of them are even beneficial because they feed on harmful nematodes and other organisms. Few people have seen them or know what they are. They live in a vast "unseen world." V

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SOILS AND CROPS

Effect of Mulches On Water Conservation

CAN a straw mulch conserve moisture? According to J. J. Lehane of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., when the surface soil is wet, a mulch will increase the intake of water from a prolonged rain or a rain of high intensity. Furthermore, the higher the moisture content of the soil, the greater is the effect of mulching in reducing evaporation. Both straw and soil mulches reduce evaporation losses during periods of frequent rains, but are ineffective when the rains are few and scattered.

When the soil surface is baked, cracked or lumpy, a mulch will reduce evaporation and improve moisture conditions immediately below the mulch. The extra tillage will have little effect on self-mulching soils, or soils in good physical condition. In areas where germination is a problem, mulching of soils with baked, cracked or lumpy surfaces will increase germination when there is a long, dry period in the spring.

Experiments at Swift Current have shown that where there is a high water table, mulches cut evaporation loss as much as 75 per cent. At the other extreme, under dryland farming, mulches were only effective in increasing moisture conservation by a small amount in 6 out of 15 years. Those 6 years had above average precipitation and frequent rains. V

Continuous Production for 49 Years

PROOF that land can produce high yields even when cropped continuously over a long period of time can be obtained by visiting "Rotation U" at Lethbridge Experimental Station. Believed to be the oldest experiment of its kind in North America, this 10-acre plot of irrigated land has produced high average yields of wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and sugar beets over a period of 49 years.

Laid down in 1-acre plots in 1910, this land operates on a 10-year rotation plan of alfalfa for 6 years and 1 year each of wheat, oats, barley and sugar beets. The rotation is treated with 15 tons of manure per acre twice in the 10-year period, and one-half of each plot receives 100 lb. of ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) in 3 years of the cycle. Cereal yields on the fertilized half plots have averaged 58.1 bushels per acre for wheat, 104.3 bushels for oats and 75.2 bushels for barley, as compared to 53.3 bushels, 96.9 bushels and 66.2 bushels respectively on the unfertilized land. V

Herbicides On Special Crops

SPECIAL crops have special weed problems. The Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., points out that rapeseed, like mustard, cannot take a selective, hormone-type herbicide. Spraying of the growing crop has to be confined to TCA and Randox T, which control annual grassy weeds, but not the broadleaves.

A mixture of MCPA amine or sodium salt has given the best re-

sults on field peas, when the vines were 6" long, killing such broad-leaved weeds as lambtail without reducing yield. TCA controlled green foxtail without crop injury.

In field corn, broadleaved weeds were controlled satisfactorily by 2,4-D or MCPA esters, the same as for wheat, when plants were 6" to 8" high. No selective herbicide has yet been found safe for sunflowers, but Eptam (EPTC), worked into the soil before planting, controlled wild oats and green foxtail in preliminary tests.

Soybean plants are in the same category as sunflowers. A relatively new material called chlorazine has given good overall weed control in some tests, when applied just before the beans broke the surface. Randox T, applied when bean seedlings were in second true-leaf stage, was reasonably effective. However, there is risk of setting back the crop severely when growing conditions are unfavorable. V

Advantages Of Cumino Clover

CUMINO sweet clover is free or practically free of coumarin, and so it is a valuable contribution to a wider acceptance of sweet clover. One objection to coumarin is that its bitter taste can be transferred to another crop, as when volunteer sweet clover is in a wheat field at harvest time and results in "melilot taint" of the harvested grain. A second objection is that it can undergo a chemical change to a compound that reduces the clotting ability of blood. As a result, animals may die from external or internal bleeding as a direct result of eating sweet clover. This change occurs only in conditions which cause spoilage of hay or silage, so it is important to avoid feeding sweet clover suspected of spoilage.

D. B. Wilson of the Lethbridge Research Station, who gave the above information has also said it is untrue that plant breeders have claimed that Cumino sweet clover will not cause bloat in ruminating animals. Sweet clover can cause bloat, although it is generally considered less dangerous than alfalfa.

Cumino has white flowers and grows erect. There are no features to distinguish it from other similar varieties, except that it lacks coumarin. One method of detecting coumarin, but not a perfect one, is to chew green leaves of sweet clover and note the bitter taste. This taste does not exist in Cumino. V

Manure Storage

PROPER storage of manure pays. The Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., recommends with stanchion barns that the solid portion of the manure should be stored in a covered area to protect it from the sun, overheating and the leaching effect of rain. Liquid manure can be conserved in a tank or by using sufficient bedding to absorb the liquid. In loafing barns, conditions are fairly good for manure storage, provided sufficient bedding is used to absorb all the liquid portion. V

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HORTICULTURE

Necessity Breeds Invention for Roses

If you can't find a machine to meet your own particular needs, the only thing to do is set to work and build one. That's what directors W. F. Creed, William Ruby and Frank Rosson of Creed's Greenhouses Ltd., Victoria, B.C., decided when they were trying to figure out an easier way to handle the tedious job of rose grading. Examining their annual production of 50,000 to 60,000 roses for defects and then sorting them for stem size, takes a lot of time and space. Space is important in a greenhouse.

What they finally came up with was a shiny metal drum affair, triangular in cross section and rounded at the corners. Rose heads rest in little wire clips attached to an electrically powered endless conveyor belt at the top, and the stems hang down over the face of the drum which contains a series of horizontal lines, 3 inches apart. The belt rotates slowly, giving sorters ample time to detect faulty flowers, and the graduated lines enable them to tell stem length at a glance.

Years ago, faced with the problem of maintaining a night-time temperature of 60°F. the year round in the greenhouses, Mr. Creed developed an oil burner which later became a well-known make for use in Pacific Coast homes.

Creed's Ltd. concentrate on red roses, but carry a few novelty shades for special demands. The local market takes a good deal of their production, the remainder being sold as far east as Winnipeg through wholesale flower firms. All out-of-town shipments go by air, and the flowers are packed in ice for the journey.

NEW plants are obtained from growers in nearby Oregon State. These are rose varieties specially developed for "forcing" — a necessary practice when your production must be brought in for special high-volume periods such as Christmas or June.

Soil in the greenhouse has to be sterilized at every replanting, but it



Roses move along a drum where lines indicate length of stem at a glance.

isn't necessary to change it. During the months of most sunlight when growth is heaviest, rose beds are fertilized every 3 weeks.

"Growing flowers is a marginal business these days. Any market upset can change the picture from profit to loss," Bill Ruby explained. "We have to be on the job all the time. Roses from California are our biggest competitor on the Prairie market, but carnation growers shipping there face their stiffest competition from Denver, Colo.—C.V.F. V

New Growth Chamber



[Guide photo]

A NEW growth chamber at the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., will speed the study of such crop diseases as red stele in strawberries. Complete control of heat, light and moisture conditions within the chamber enables researchers to intensify conditions favorable to the growth of disease organisms. Here, R. H. Turley, agricultural research officer at Saanichton, examines some infected seedlings. V

Storing The Begonias

TUBEROUS begonias, provided the tubers are dried off but not shriveled, can be stored in plastic bags (without holes). Tie the bags tightly and store in a cool, frost-free basement or attic. Check occasionally for mold, in case they were not dried properly. If mold appears, open the bags and dry the tubers for a few more days.

Ideal storage at 40°F is seldom found in the home outside the refrigerator, which means plastic bags are essential to prevent excessive drying. Normal basement temperatures



[Guide photo]
Bill Ruby, one of the directors of Creed's Greenhouses, is packing roses.

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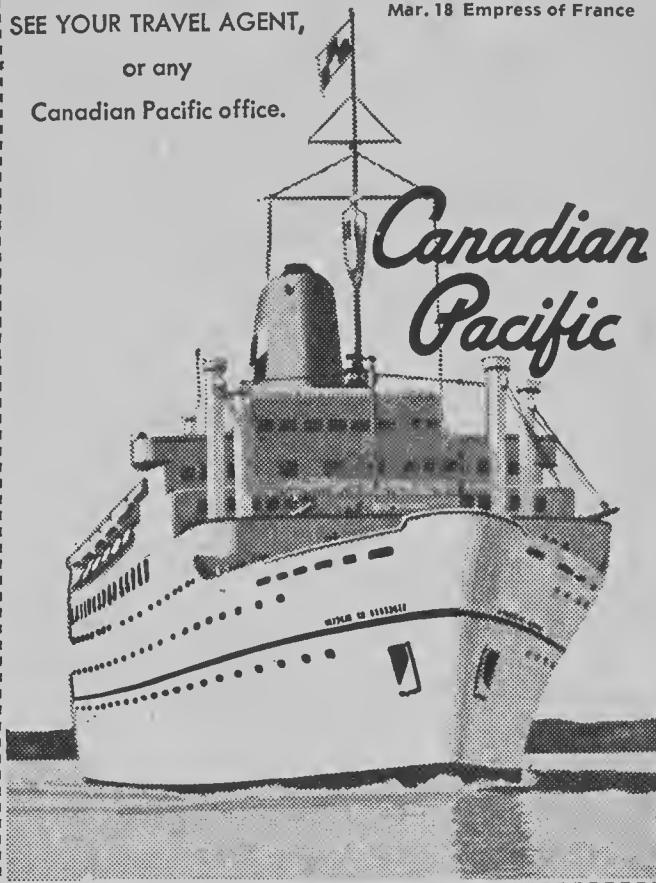
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HORTICULTURE

may allow begonias to sprout by February, but generally they can be held easily until potting time in late March.

calomel to 1 of bichloride of mercury. Apply as a spray or dust at the rate of 3 ounces per 1,000 square feet. Dilute each 3-ounce portion in 10 to 15 gallons of water, or with 20 to 30 pounds of good topsoil. Do not overdose, or you may burn your grass. ✓

These Account For Poor Lawns

Did you have a spotty lawn last summer? If so, much of the trouble can be traced to physical sources such as fertilizer burn, and damage by dogs and insects. Other causes can be a rug placed on the lawn in hot weather, misuse of chemical weed killers, and drought.

If none of these is the answer, the Ontario Department of Agriculture suggests the cause is probably a grass disease. The main ones are brown patch and dollar spot.

Brown patch is a fungus disease producing irregular brown areas from an inch to several feet in diameter. They have a dark smoke-ring effect around the outer edges where the fungus is active. Brown patch develops rapidly in high humidity, temperatures of 80° to 90° during the day, and 60° to 70° at night with dew or fog. It is also encouraged by too much nitrogen fertilizer.

Dollar spots are straw-colored and the size of a silver dollar. They often develop into large, irregular areas, and are helped by cool nights and warm humid days.

Here's how to fight back against both these diseases. Use 2 parts of

Faster Rotting For Tree Stumps

TREE stumps can take years to die and rot, but you can speed up the process. Once it is killed, a stump will start to rot. You can kill, according to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, with 2,4-D ester or a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, sprayed or painted at a rate of 1 lb. per 5 gallons of fuel oil. Ammate X may also be used at 1 ounce (dry) per inch of stump diameter. A third method is a sodium chlorate mixture applied at 1½ lb. (dry) per inch of stump diameter.

All these treatments are for freshly exposed wood, and can be used at any time of year, preferably right after the tree is cut. Expose fresh wood on an old stump by splitting it with a wedge or by drilling holes. Treat regrowth as well as the stump.

Encourage rotting as soon as the stump is dead by splitting it to expose more wood, then mounding with rich soil or a soil-manure mixture. Nitrate fertilizer will help. Keep mounded stump moist and just let it rot. ✓

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POULTRY

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Pretty Jeannine Raymond, 15, gathers eggs as often as 3 or 4 times a day.

POULTRYMAN Sylvio Raymond could well be the envy of poultrymen across the country. Local townsfolk don't just say they want fresh eggs, then pick up run-of-the-mill eggs offered at cut-rate prices on store shelves. They pay a premium, and a hefty one at that, for the carefully produced and handled eggs he sells.

That premium is about 10 cents a dozen. It has gone as high as 15 cents. And his eggs are sold, side by side with imported eggs, in the stores of his local town.

The town is Kapuskasing—a busy and fast-growing pulp and paper center in northern Ontario. Just as the townsfolk in their modern bright bungalows are prospering, so is Raymond. Seven stores in town are happy to take his eggs. They don't quibble over the extra price. They know that it costs him more to produce an egg in an area where the winters are long and cold, and feed and supplies are expensive. As long as he provides a reliable supply of fresh eggs the year round, they don't complain.

The demand for his eggs has been so great that this summer, Mr. Raymond, whose freshly-painted house

and neat grounds could decorate a picture postcard, decided that it was time to specialize completely in poultry. Up to then, he had been running cattle on his 100-acre farm, as well as looking after his 1,700-hen flock. He planned a new laying house, built it in July and early August, doing most of the work himself. The 2,000 pullets he was raising upstairs in the old poultry house went into it, and within days the 6-month-old birds were up to 50 per cent production.

If there is one single factor to account for his success so far, it is his attention to detail. Eggs are gathered three to four times a day. They are stored in the cool cellar overnight, washed, candled and cartoned the next day, and held in cold storage for delivery in his own truck, twice a week, to local stores. That means no egg is more than 4 days old before it gets into the stores.

MR. RAYMOND'S new laying house is geared for efficiency, and low-as-possible cost, but he didn't cut corners when he planned it. It's as modern as the interesting town it serves, too. Basically, it is built to the rigid-frame design. It has a concrete foundation and earth floors, and is heavily insulated to protect the birds against the bitter northern winter.

Between the 2" by 6" arches are 3" rock wool batts. Then 2" by 2" stringers are nailed along the arches, the length of the building. Building board is nailed to the stringers, and aluminum sheeting applied over this.

On the inside of the arches, a plastic sheet is tacked on to provide a vapor barrier, and then another layer of building board provides the inside surface. No windows were provided but a few openings along each wall, into which fit removable doors, have been left for summer ventilation, and as portholes for throwing out litter.

The building, which measures 29 ft. by 100 ft., will handle 2,600 birds at capacity. It has been attached to the old poultry building, from which the end has been removed, adding an

Carter

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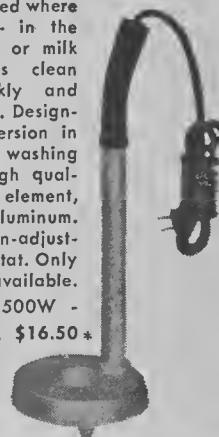
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Sylvio Raymond (r.) shows the feeder hopper of his mechanical system to Drs. L. Charette (center) and Henri Therien of the Kapuskasing Experimental Farm.

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POULTRY

extra 40 ft. to the overall length, providing space for 3,600 hens.

This concentration of hens in the building, (almost a bird per square foot) has been made possible by several features:

- adequate insulation.
- a combination wire and litter floor, which allows hens to scratch, so they don't pick each other clean of feathers.
- a carefully planned and installed ventilating system.

The wire-covered deep-litter area is 2 ft. deep and 12 ft. wide and extends down the center of the building. A 14-gauge welded wire is used. The ventilation system consists of two 20" fans set in the walls at each end of the building. These draw stale air out of the central perforated air duct, which runs along the ceiling.

Light is provided by a series of 28 100-watt ceiling bulbs, spaced 10 ft. apart along each side of the pen.

TO reduce labor requirements, Mr. Raymond installed mechanical feeders. The trough runs the length of the wire floor and back again. Water troughs are located along the wire as well.

Since no one has a bulk feed truck in his area, he installed a 500-lb. feed hopper in a partitioned area at one end of the old laying house. Bagged feed (complete ration in crumbles form) is dumped into this by hand. He intends to make further use of this area by building an egg cooling room in it.

Raymond has a couple of older pens in his barn, which bring his capacity to 4,000 layers. He raises all his pullets indoors, where they are safe from marauding foxes, or other enemies, and where he has complete control of them. His plan is to raise about 3,200 during the summer, and then once his flock goes into lay, to bring in another 800 to assure that he has sufficient hens in production the year round.—D.R.B. V

Caponizing With Hormone

STILBESTROL used on poultry will produce a temporary caponizing effect. In addition, it tenderizes and increases weight in young and old birds of both sexes. The birds become less active and both sexes develop the characteristic appearance of surgical capons.

R. H. McMillan, Alberta's poultry commissioner, warns that stilbestrol implants require good management like any other poultry product. If the birds are overcrowded or diseased the results will not be satisfactory.

Best results are obtained when birds are treated 6 to 8 weeks before marketing with a single implant in the loose skin at the base of the head. The pellets are implanted with a special injector. Maximum effect is reached between the fourth and eighth week after implantation. If the birds are kept longer than 8 weeks, the effect begins to decrease and they will return eventually to their normal condition. V



Buried Tank Saves Gasoline



Steve Parfaniuk fills a tractor from his 11-year-old underground gas tank. [Guide photo]

bakery that was modernizing. This was 11 years ago and he has never regretted it. It was the first time he had installed a gas tank on his farm, but knowing how rapidly gasoline will evaporate when left in a pail, it seemed good sense to him to bury his tank.

Steve operates two tractors and uses up to 2,000 gallons of gas a year. He farms 250 acres, including 120 acres of grain, 30 acres of hay land and 40 acres of pasture. He ships cream from his 8 cows and raises the odd calf, but sells most of them.

He was able to install his tank and pump quite cheaply, and suggests that anyone who is planning to do the same should shop around to find a gas station that is modernizing and has an older type of pump for sale.—R.C. V

Plastics for Farm Machinery

PROBABLY the greatest changes in farm machinery in approaching years will be brought about by the increased use of plastics. That is the prediction of D. E. Clark, Engineering Science Department, Ontario Agricultural College.

He points out that plastics are now being used in bearings, spray tanks, fertilizer hoppers and tractor seats to reduce maintenance costs and increase the operator's comfort and safety. Perhaps late in 1959, some manufacturers will make available plow moldboards coated with "Teflon." This reduces the draft of the plow and improves scouring.—D.R.B. V

HAVING a tank underground saves gasoline because it cuts out evaporation, says Steve Parfaniuk, who farms at Lockport, Man. He has a 300 gallon tank about 2 feet below the surface, and was able to pick up a used, hand-operated pump from a



Two "A" frames with a connecting pipe give versatility to this truck winch.

Three-Way Truck Winch

JACK HILL of Port Renfrew, B.C., gets triple use out of a front-mounted winch on his truck. The secret is a device consisting of an "A" frame of 4-inch angle iron, well braced and holding a 6-inch sheave, mounted in front of his motor, and a larger "A" frame of 6-inch angle iron mounted behind his cab and holding a second 6-inch sheave. The two are further braced by a length of 4-inch pipe connecting them over the hood and the cab.

The winch cable must be threaded through the 4-inch pipe over the sheaves. This way it can not only be used to drag loads such as boats or heavy machinery onto the rack, but also to lift the front end of the rack itself, converting the truck into a dump truck.

If Jack gets stuck in the mud some place, he can still use the winch as it was originally intended by unthreading the cable and hooking onto a convenient anchor tree out front, and letting the winch pull him out.

Port Renfrew is in a private logging area. Anyone intending to build this

device for use on public highways might do well to check its acceptability with local highway authorities. —N.P. V

Chimneys Need Attention

MANY people don't realize that accumulated soot and creosote inside chimneys will burn. A hot fire may cause them to catch fire and throw sparks out onto the roof. Thin-walled or cracked chimneys may let enough heat through to set fire to the wood of buildings. These things can happen very easily if you are careless about chimneys, says H. E. Wright, safety specialist with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

He suggests you clean the heavy deposits of soot and creosote from inside chimneys at least once a year. Chimney walls should be 4" thick for brick, 8" thick for cement building blocks, and 12" thick if built of stone.

Other safety suggestions are to line chimneys with clay flue lines, and be sure that no wood projects into the chimney masonry. The chimney should also extend at least 2' higher than the roof ridge. V

Drills Holes Through Ice



WITH this home-built auger, Albert Fussey, of Oak Point, Man., is able to drill an 18" hole through 3' of ice in just 15 seconds. He reckons it would take at least 10 minutes of hard labor to do the job by hand. Among the components of this device are the differential from a

Model A Ford, a conveyor made from pieces of frame cut to fit around 1½" pipe, and cutting blades from leaves of springs, straightened and tempered. It is driven by the tractor's power-take-off, with a slip clutch to protect the machine. Picture shows Albert in action. V

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SCIENCE STIRS FARMER INTEREST

NEW HOLLAND, PA. Again science rings the bell. At recent demonstrations of New Holland's Model 222 Spreader, farmers were told for the first time about Cyclon-Action, New Holland's scientific ratio of apron, beater and widespread speeds. Also explained was Techni-Pattern, the even distribution of finely shredded material which Cyclon-Action alone makes possible.

recent Holland farmers time ab Hollan apron, speeds Techni tribut material makes and ex'

Farmers check over New Holland CYCLON ACTION Spreader, Model 222, ask dealer question after question —just like you will.

NOW! **CYCLON-ACTION** brings science to spreading!

Here is what Cyclon-Action means to you: (1) scientific soil management—a uniformly fertile seed-bed (Techni-Pattern), assuring increased yield after top-dressing or plowing; (2) finer shredding—with lower power requirements!

Actually, you get a wealth of worth-while features in the New Holland Model 222 Spreader. Extra-wide extra-low box for easier loading. Full capacity, too—as measured by ASAE. No arch—easy to get under low overheads. Super-speed cleanout. Balanced wide-spread with *exclusive heat-*

treated paddles that sledge-hammer blows won't break. Tractor-Seat Controls, and a jack that lets you park easily, and quickly.

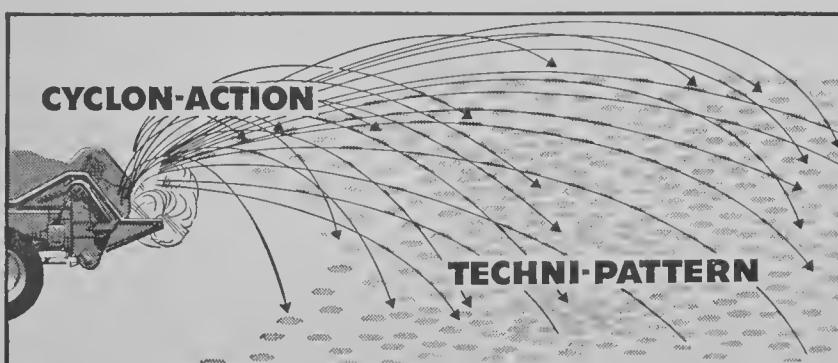
New Holland Cyclon-Action Spreaders have special treated wood flooring—"Wood where wood should be!" Sides are treated steel—"Steel where steel should be!" for maximum strength.

Stop in today at your New Holland dealer's. Let him show you the various models, or write, New Holland Machine Company (Canada) Limited, Brantford, Ontario.

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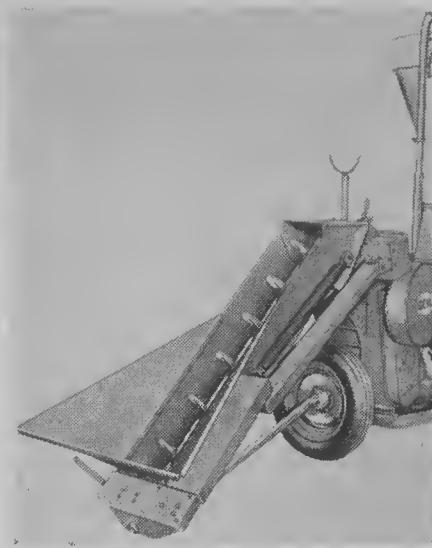
NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

Diagram below explains how CYCLON-ACTION, with its scientifically correct ratio of apron, beater and wide-spread speeds, provides a uniform TECHNI-PATTERN (even coverage). Better seedbed—better crops!



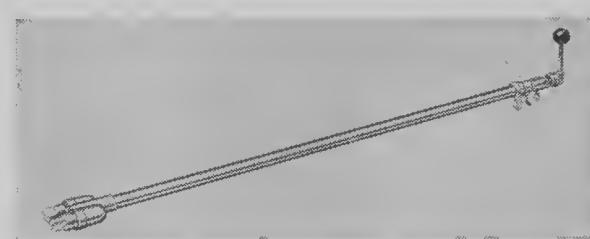
Auger Table

Built for feeding small grains or ear corn into the "Grind-All" hammer mill, this auger table's spring mechanism provides one-man adjustment from ground level to bag, bin or wagon box. Lock stops hold table at required heights, or vertical for storage or transportation. (Gehl Bros.) (269) ✓



Spray Unit

A new spraying unit gives on-off control, left or right spraying or both from a central control by the tractor seat. Comes in five capacity ranges. (John Brooks and Co. Ltd.) (270) ✓



Flail Cut

Here is a flail cut kit for Lundell Super 60 choppers. Consisting of 28 serrated flail knives against a 5-ft. serrated shear bar, it is easily installed. Tests with alfalfa showed it cut 88 per cent to less than 1 in. length, and only 0.4 per cent was more than 6 in. All the material was shredded and lacerated. (Lundell Mfg. Co.) (271) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as-(17).

Continued from page 15

LOWER COSTS FOR FORAGE

co-op taking the lease so as to give continuity to the grassing program.

There were five quarters available, and the co-op was able to obtain a lease on them from the Lands Branch. However, they soon discovered that there was a lot more land and hay than they could handle, so they handed back two quarters. As with the grazing organization, the fodder co-op is on a non-profit basis, with members providing loan capital. They bought a baler (which members can rent for use on their own farms) and a sweep and a bale loader. They decided to rent mowers and tractors owned by members, and arranged a schedule so each would have the opportunity to receive payment for supplying equipment and labor. Expenses for the year, including the cost of gas, oil and twine, come to about \$10 per ton of hay, but this represents only about \$3 in cash, with the balance made up of labor and equipment contributions by the members.

The co-op has an obligation under the lease to keep up the productive

capacity of the land. Before regrassing, they sow oats one year and work in the straw. Then they put in the grass seed with a nurse crop of oats the following year. So far they have improved 80 acres by this method and expect to do considerably more. There is no grazing on this land and they take only one cut of hay. A second cut would not yield well, so it's better to leave it as cover and as a precaution against drought.

The hay is for members only, so even when they have a particularly big yield they hold it on their farms as insurance against leaner times. Percy Lambert says that without the co-op all of them would have been forced to buy hay from other sources or reduce the size of their herds.

The financial side of the fodder co-op is easier to manage than the grazing. The operating season is short and enables them to figure what is due immediately after the harvest. They hold a meeting at haying time and arrange a convenient day to start cutting. Then all of them take part in the harvest and truck their shares of hay home at night. The expenses are split, making allowances for each member's labor and rental for equipment. So with a minimum of fuss, and some relatively simple bookkeeping, their business is quickly settled. ✓

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Continued from page 17

HOW TO SKI

evenly distributed on both skis. The skis should be held as flat as possible although there will be some turning inward. The Snowplow is your braking action.

After this, you are ready to learn the Snowplow Turn. This exercise will enable you to make your first controlled turn. At the beginning make these turns very short at slow speed.

The Snowplow Turn is done by shifting your weight while in the Snowplow position, to the right ski, for instance, while turning your right shoulder and hip forward. This will make your turn to the left. To avoid a complete stop, shift your weight now to the left ski with the same shoulder and hip motion. This will turn you to the right. You can repeat these maneuvers all the way down the hill. Keep your Snowplow position throughout these turns. Remember to turn the ski on which you turn more outward to permit it to point in the proper direction, and then shift your weight. Never try a Snowplow Turn at high speed or in deep snow.

STEM TURN

THE next exercise is the Stem Turn. First of all, remember that in descending a hill you never come directly down, but rather at a slant. As you do so, have your uphill ski



Stem turn: sink weight onto right ski, push uphill ski forward and both knees forward, and then parallel skis again.

slightly advanced, but with most of your weight on the downhill ski. Your body should lean out away from the hill and forward, but this is counteracted by bending both knees into the hill.

To keep descending the hill, you must reverse your direction on the slope. This is where the Stem Turn comes in. The difference between the Snowplow and the Stem Turn is that you do not remain in the Snowplow position after you have finished your turn, but return to the normal downhill position.

The Stem Turn is one of the most useful techniques and you should

practice it endlessly. You should be able to Stem Turn in either direction equally well.

Be careful to pick good terrain in which to do your Snowplow and Stems. At the beginning do not try them in deep, heavy or crusted snow. If you stem in heavy snow, for instance, one ski may slow up or become trapped and a bad fall will occur.

There are advanced techniques to be sure, such as the Christiania, Jump Turn and Gelandesprung, but you should learn the fundamentals thoroughly before you try the more difficult maneuvers.

The success of your first day on skis will depend a great deal on the fit and adjustment of your equipment. Also, check to see that your skis are properly waxed for the prevailing snow conditions. A good rule of thumb is that hard snow calls for a soft wax. Happy skiing!



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Continued from page 16

MANAGEMENT PAYS OFF

to a paying basis could be too burdensome in debt and labor for the farmer to attempt. This helps him get off the farm before it is too late and he loses too much money, says Gear.

DESPITE the cost-price squeeze, Gear is not pessimistic about the future for the family farm. It can compete with corporation farms, and can survive this thing we call vertical integration, he believes. But to do it, most farmers must re-organize their programs.

He estimates that in the next decade, the cost-price squeeze will eliminate one-quarter to one-third of the 4,000 farms in Bruce County. Although we are in a time of farm surpluses, Gear thinks the farmer must produce at the lowest possible cost, even at the risk of helping to pile up bigger surpluses, because increased efficiency often leads to increased production.

Gear is no advocate of the jump-in, jump-out, opportunist type of farming that some people practice. In the long run, prices of staples even out, he believes.

The success of the farm management idea is best described by the association members.

Walter Schnurr, a young farmer handling dairy cows and hogs on his 100-acre farm, recalls now that when the suggestion first came up a couple of years ago, he thought it was just another fancy idea to take up a fellow's time. Even so, he joined the organization. He has found that it has given him a brand new approach to farming.

"I wasn't sure where I was going before. Now that our technician Larry Rosevear helps keep my records up to date, we can assess the farm program each year, plan exactly how we are going to boost our income. I can bring in soils specialists to discuss particular problems now. I plan to join a cow-testing program. And it helps to talk over my plans each year with George. It's a long-term program, but it is paying off for me already."

Beef and hog farmer Cam McAuley explains it another way: "We are in changing times. The old mixed farm is out of date. It helps to have the assistance of the association, as we change over to more specialized programs."

V

show a preference for one crop over another. In a dry year, for instance, they might prefer sweet clover to alsike or red clover. Sweet clover plants are rooted more deeply than the others, which means their nectar secretion is more likely to be maintained in a dry season.

This year, two commercial bee men from the Georgian Bay district of Ontario have shipped their equipment to the Peace River area to set up a large-scale apiary operation near Fairview. Unfavorable weather conditions, and the wide use of crop sprays, which has reduced nectar yields back home, are the reasons given for the move. The Peace River's reputation as good bee country is becoming known far and wide.

V

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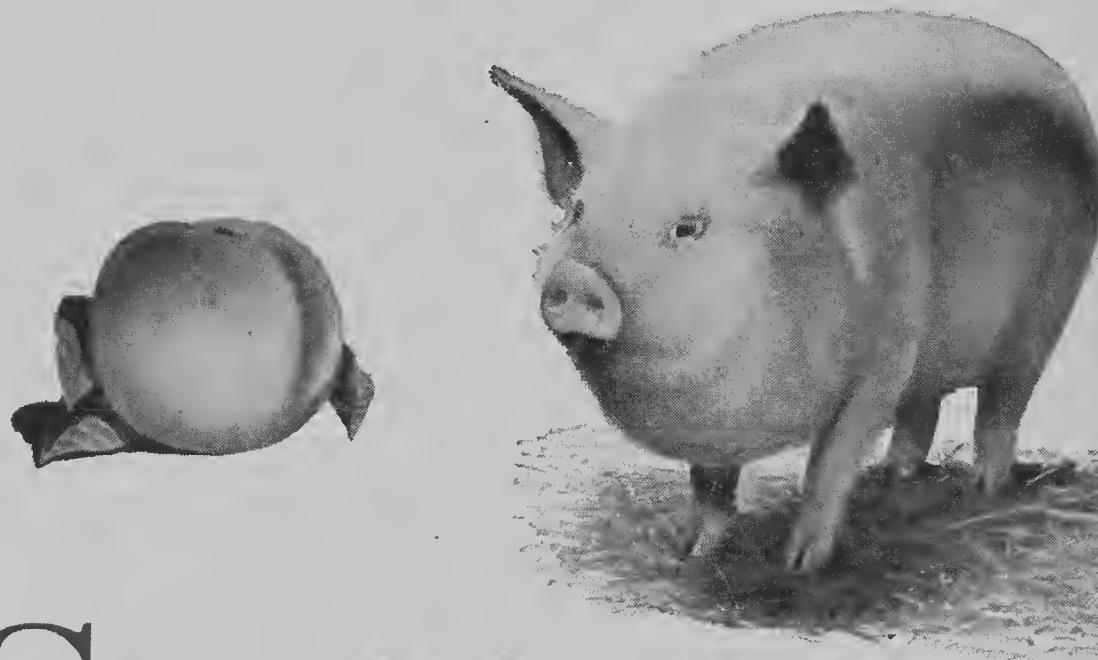
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Continued from page 14

PEACE RIVER IS BEE COUNTRY

honeycomb, a full-fledged worker bee emerges to gather honey. In the case of a queen or a drone (male), the period from egg to insect is 16 and 24 days, respectively.

When gathering nectar, bees often

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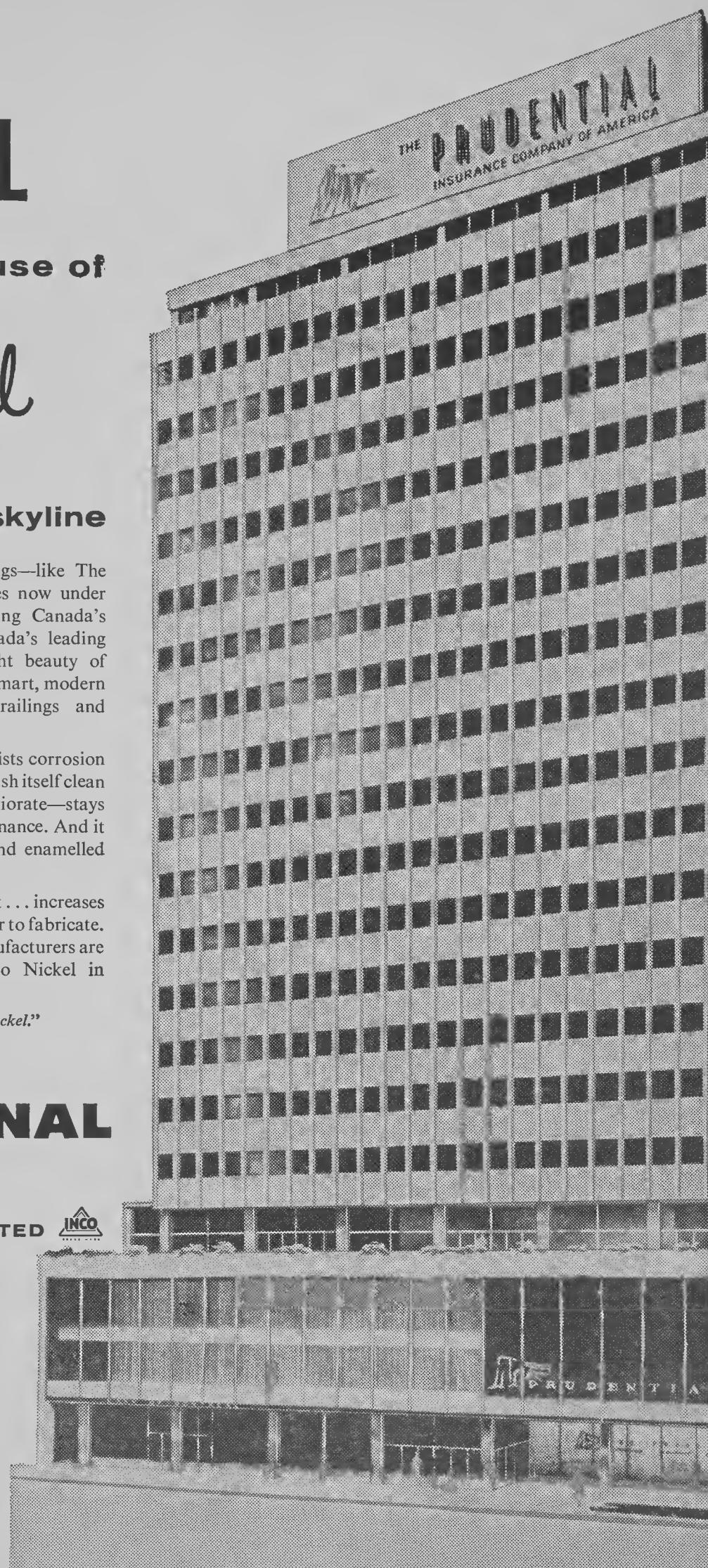
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Murder Will Out

by PAUL ANNIXTER

KATHIE paused at the mouth of the wild wooded canyon of Ramonitos and looked back at the tile roof of the ranch house. Her flushed face, framed in corn-yellow hair, glowed in the afternoon sun, yet there was a lone-some look in her eyes. It was hard to be the only girl on the only upland ranch for 30 miles around.

And since old Duke, the ranch dog, had turned sheep killer, her father had refused to let her have a pet. Her arms ached for something to hold and hug.

Kathie sighed and turned toward the canyon.

Ramonitos was the pathway to the real mountain wilderness. The canyon mouth was as far as Kathie was allowed to venture from the house. Secretly, she had been more than a mile up the canyon.

A small stream raced down the canyon floor, twisting amid boulders and brush. Kathie walked along it, and before her marched an imagined parade of all the things this canyon had known—Indians, wolves, grizzlies, and monstrous forms no living man's memory could recall. She was still dream-wrapped when she heard the whine.

Kathie stopped short. The sound came again, from a patch of blackthorn near the stream. Kathie crept cautiously toward the spot. In a minute she was staring down at the dog that lay concealed there.

He was a big gold and white collie with a long lean muzzle and brown ears that tried to prick up at sight of Kathie. Both ears were ripped and bloody; one drooped over his eye. Blood caked the dog's muzzle and a great hole was torn in his throat. The left front leg had been gashed till a white tendon showed beneath the fur. The gleaming teeth were bared in a saw-like snarl; the eyes were hot and burning.

"Ah-h-h, don't do that," Kathie murmured. "That's no kind of noise to make at a friend."

Her voice seemed to run along the dog's nerves in a soothing tide. The fangs disappeared. The

plumelike tail beat an apology, and Kathie put out a hand and touched his coat.

The collie whined, whimpered; his tongue ran out and found her arm. Kathie's breath caught in a small gasp like a sob. She put her arms around the big dog's neck.

"Poor fellow! Poor old boy," she breathed.

Round about she saw the trampled ground. She saw blood marks on the stones and dog hairs clinging to the brush. There had been a desperate fight here, and the collie had taken part. He still lifted his head from her lap from time to time to look fearfully up the canyon.

"I'm going to take you home," Kathie said, "and fix you up."

The collie struggled to his feet. When Kathie moved away he followed with a painful limp. And thus, slowly, pausing often for the dog to rest, they made their way to the ranch house.

Sven, the barn man, dropped his pitchfork and came running.

"Yumpin' yiminy, Kathie, what you got?"

"He's mine, Sven," Kathie cried. "His name's—she paused, then announced proudly—"his name's Prince."

PRINCE had sunk to the ground, panting, weak from the loss of blood and perhaps hunger. Again he turned his head to look at the mountains that rose behind Ramonitos, and his pink tongue ran out. Sven watched him and shook his head.

"He's sure been fightin'—maybe vit' wolves. Them collies is vild ones. Vhere'd you get 'im?"

"I found him up Ramonitos."

Sven clucked his tongue. "You oughtn't go foolin' vit not'in' that comes out of Ramonitos, Kat'ie," he said, kneeling beside the dog. "Get the horse liniment. I'll take 'im to the barn."

Sven laid Prince on a horse blanket and poured liniment from the bottle into his open wounds. Kathie clenched her hands. She had seen horses

rear and scream when that liniment was applied to their sores. But Prince gave only a tiny whine, almost inaudible. He bent his lean muzzle to sniff at the wounds. Kathie knelt beside him.

"Will he live, Sven?" she asked anxiously.

"Maybe so," Sven said. "But what's your pa goin' to say?"

"He'll let him stay," Kathie promised with sudden conviction.

Prince looked once more toward the distant hills.

"There's somet'in up there," Sven said. "He knows it's there an' he wants to fight it again."

"How are we going to keep him, Sven?" Kathie asked.

"Shut the barn door," Sven suggested practically.

Kathie brought food from the kitchen and the collie ate a little, thanking her with melting eyes and thumping tail. For a long time she sat beside her new pet. A collie, she knew now, was exactly the kind of dog she'd always wanted.

Night was falling when Sven, accompanied by Kathie's father, entered the barn. Her father leaned over the dog, and Prince greeted him courteously.

"He's yoost a young feller," Sven explained. "Got good blood in 'im. He's been fightin' somet'in' up Ramonitos—maybe wolf."

Kathie looked strangely at Sven. He had come out of the mountain wilderness to work on the ranch, and Kathie had an odd impression now that he knew more than he was telling about Prince and what lay beyond Ramonitos.

"We can't turn him out in the state he's in," Kathie's father said. "You can keep him awhile. But it's up to you to see he stays out of mischief. If he gets out of line as Duke did, he must go."

Kathie looked questioningly into Sven's eyes. Sven shook his head.

"Vatch him, Kat'ie," he warned. "He can't be no tame dog. Not'in' tame ever came out of Ramonitos."

When Kathie had finished supper, she ran back to the barn. Prince rose out to greet her. He lay beside her, whimpering softly. When Kathie tried to lead him back to the barn, he refused to go. Kathie stroked the collie's silky neck.

"You're afraid of being locked up, aren't you?" she said. "Well, you shan't be any more. But you

Kathie saw the other thing that sprang from the brush to meet Prince.

Illustrated by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



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won't go away, Prince? You're all I've got."

She spread the blanket outside the barn and went back to the house. When she got up the next morning, Prince was there to greet her.

FOR a month the girl and collie were inseparable. The gaping wounds in the dog's throat and flanks disappeared, but one ear refused to stand erect and grew rakishly down over his forehead.

Now he was definitely Kathie's dog. When Kathie was in the house he waited on the porch for her. He followed her at her heels in all tasks she did about the yard. He raced ahead of her and came dashing back to laugh at her with lolling tongue and dancing eyes. At other times he lay on the

ground before her and gazed at her with worshipful intentness.

In the afternoons they had their rarest moments, tramping across the hills or quietly at play. A boundless peace existed between them.

Yet never a day passed but Prince would stand for a time gazing up at the hills behind Ramonitos. Old Sven saw and shook his head.

"He ain't no tame dog, Kat'ie. Even if you didn't know he come out of Ramonitos, you can see the wild ways in 'im. Some day Prince goin' back to Ramonitos."

"Why?"

"It ain't in 'im not to. That fight he had veren't never settled. The only way you can settle a fight with a collie like 'im is by killin' 'im."

Kathie rose and with Prince at her heels walked out across the mesa. Deliberately she went away from Ramonitos Canyon, west toward the river that wound among the hills. Sven knew what he was saying. If something were pulling Prince back to Ramonitos and the wild life he had led there, the solution was to keep him away from the canyon.

Kathie walked blissfully, forgetting all but the fact she walked with her own dog. No more did she feel the gnawing loneliness. She sat down on a rock, and Prince leapt up to sit beside her. Presently they went on again, and the oily smell of sheep came to them on the breeze. Over the next hill a flock of 50 were grazing the slopes.

Prince came to a halt and stood rigid, trembling slightly, gazing at the sheep and the mesa round about, while his hackles slowly rose. It was a minute or two before he answered Kathie's call and a longer time before the wild green light died out of his eyes.

For 3 weeks more those wonderful days continued, Kathie and Prince roaming the hills, going anywhere except toward Ramonitos. Every night they came happily home, impatient for the next day. And Prince had proved Sven wrong for once. Prince was never tied or confined, but he hadn't tried to run away.

ONE moonlight night Kathie went to bed and pulled the blankets up around her. She was almost asleep when she heard the door opening downstairs. Her father's voice drifted up.

"Why, hello George. Come in."

The visitor was George Hedrick, owner of the sheep that grazed the mesa. There was a moment's silence, then George said soberly, "I'm afraid I have bad news. Six of my sheep were killed at dawn today—and your girl's dog killed them."

"Are you sure?"

"I saw him myself. A big tan and white collie. I didn't want to tell Kathie—thought I'd better wait and tell you."

Kathie's father cleared his throat. "All right, George. I can take your word. I'll pay for the sheep and have Sven shoot the dog tonight. Kathie will think he ran away. Sven always said he would."

A cold shaft came out of the moonlight and fastened about Kathie's heart. Downstairs her father and George Hedrick were still talking.



SECOND NATURE—TO A BEE!



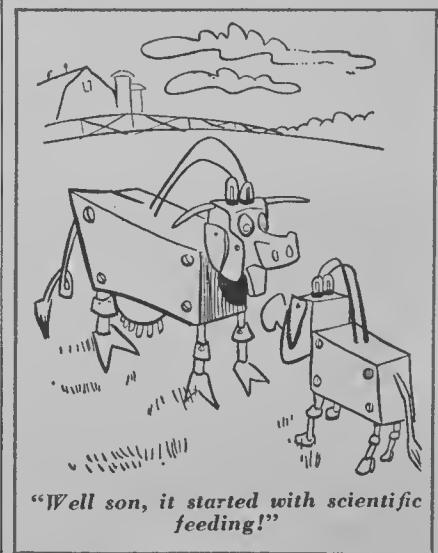
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With shaking hands Kathie dressed. Then, carrying her shoes, she tiptoed down the back stairs to the kitchen door.

"Prince," she breathed.

The dog came out of the night and ran with her into the black shadow cast by the barn. Kathie stood there, trembling, feeling the cool east wind that came across the mesa. Her hand tightened protectively in the dog's heavy ruff, and she started blindly toward the open hills.

Prince ran a few yards ahead and halted, his body motionless, head into the wind, then he went on. He was circling toward the east, and Kathie called, "Not that way, Prince."

Fear and apprehension swelled in her breast and she could not force them down. She could not believe that Prince had killed the sheep, yet no one really knew what he did at night. He was circling off toward the sheep range, pausing now and then to look back. Kathie called again, but something drew the collie on.

She followed, running, and in a few minutes she saw the sheep, a dark mass in the moonlight as they huddled together for protection.

Prince had his head down and his tail was thrust out stiffly. Quietly he stalked toward the sheep. Kathie watched, sick with dread but unable to call out or to move.

Foot by foot that deadly stalking continued, then Prince paused, and a terrible fighting roar burst from his lungs. He flung himself forward, not at the sheep but into the nearby sage.

Kathie saw the other thing that sprang from the bushes to meet Prince

—another dog, or was it a wolf? Then the sheep stampeded in terror and raw trouble spilled down the sage-clad slope below.

When the battling pair rolled from the sage into the short grass, Kathie could see that Prince's opponent was another collie, in size and coloring almost a twin of her dog.

Their tactics were dive, slash; and jump out—the tactics of all collies and all wolves. And it was almost silent except for the faint click of snapping jaws and whistling of labored breath.

Both dogs rose to paw the air and probe for the other's throat. Each sought a death hold. At last one found it.

Kathie stood helplessly. The dog whose throat was held lashed about. Then his horrible whistling breathing was heard no more.

CROUCHED in the sagebrush, Kathie watched the victor limp toward her. Then she was holding Prince in her arms, regardless of the blood and dirt, her eyes still upon that other tan and white heap on the ground.

She was not aware of the lantern till it flashed in her face and she looked up to see Sven standing above her. Behind her were other figures—her father and George Hedrick.

Kathie pointed to the dog Prince had killed. Sven went over to hold the lantern above it.

"T'ere's your sheep killer, Mr. Hedrick," Sven said.

He returned to stand beside Kathie, and his voice was low-pitched so only Kathie heard, "I know t'ose mountains above Ramonitos, and I seen

t'at dog up t'ere. He's been t'ere t'ree, four years, an' v'en you brought this'n home I knowed who his pa vas. All collies got some volf in 'em, Kat'ie, but t'at vild one, he vas all volf."

Sven's eyes and Kathie's met in the lantern light in complete understanding. He and Kathie didn't talk much, but they knew the wilds. They knew that a wild dog, begetting a male pup, would kill or drive that pup away as soon as it was big enough to challenge its father's supremacy. But Prince was the kind of dog who couldn't help finishing a fight once started.

"I guess you got a tame dog now, Kat'ie," old Sven said.



FIR PLYWOOD WATERPROOF GLUE IS SECRET OF PERMANENCE IN FARM BUILDINGS

Recent statements by agricultural experts emphasize what every practical farmer knows—that fir plywood for farm use must be completely weather and waterproof.

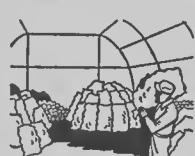
What many farmers may not know is that some plywood is available, for restricted uses, which does not have the permanent waterproof glue qualities of the Canadian made product marked "P.M.B.C. Exterior." There is no visible way to tell the two types apart, except for that industry mark—but the difference in economy and endurance for farm use is very great.

Professor H. M. Lapp, Agricultural Engineer of the University of Manitoba, has this to say: "Farmers purchasing plywood are advised to check the panels for the industry trade mark which identifies the type, and to insist on exterior type only." This is typical of all expert agricultural opinion.

If your lumber yard stocks both types, remember that the one with the permanent waterproof glue is branded "P.M.B.C. Exterior" on the edge of every sheet.



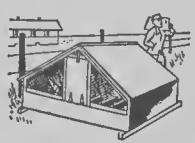
Round and rugged, this circular granary protects wheat against severe Alberta winters—weatherproof, easily built from "P.M.B.C. Exterior" fir plywood.



It was quick and easy to roof this 300 foot cattle shed with big flat sheets of waterproof glue fir plywood—resistant to snow, wind, rain, sun!



Pillar-free storage space makes for easy handling in this fir plywood "Quonset" type root house—economically built above ground to avoid seepage in damp areas.



Rigid frame fir plywood farm buildings like this are easy to build with plans available from your lumber dealer. Plywood construction saves time, too.



These compact poultry range shelters are easily moved from one place to another and are simple to make with square cut, accurately fitting sheets of waterproof glue fir plywood.



A lot of time-consuming carpentry work is eliminated, framing is reduced, when you use solid sheets of fir plywood to make hog houses and self-feeders.



Plans for all these weatherproof fir plywood structures—and many more—are available from lumber dealers.

PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF B.C.
550 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.

FIR PLYWOOD MARKED (P.M.B.C. EXTERIOR) HAS WATERPROOF GLUE

59-12



Miller Services photo

Living Is a Family Affair

PEACE and quiet—order and disorder—laughter and tears—and the gamut between, are all a part of family living. Most of us find, as we grow older in years, that many of the happiest times in our lives were those shared as a family group—our own family way of marking birthdays and anniversaries, and the special events that we make our own.

What does family living mean to you? Does it mean a way of life in which parents care for each

other so deeply that they are as anxious for their partners to realize their personal wishes as they are to realize their own desires? Are the needs of both parents and children considered and met as much as possible, always with a view to the well-being of the whole? Are parents' attitudes toward their children selfishly possessive, or do they want to help them to develop their own individual personalities? Are children permitted to make some decisions on their own, even when parents are

aware that the decisions are poor ones, to prepare them to manage their own lives and affairs?

If these questions can be answered affirmatively, family living can be expected to provide the opportunity for each to grow intellectually and spiritually.

It is a happy family that grows in the atmosphere of warmth created by love, understanding, friendships and opportunities for development. It is within the family group that individuals first learn to practise mutual understanding and helpfulness—the same qualities that are so necessary if the world is to be a brighter place in which to live.

—E.F.

v



Peggy Ryau restocks the shelves of the library at Domremy during one of regional book exchanges.



Soft pinks and greens blend pleasingly with natural woods in Melfort library. Chairs and tables scaled to their needs welcome children and give librarian Burke a charming picture as she sits at her desk.



Young borrowers can nearly always be expected to bring their shining morning faces to the library whether it's for books or to share a story hour.

Good Companions

In this community people have worked out their own solution to the problem of providing library services

by ELVA FLETCHER

ARE you interested in good companions for yourself and other members of your family? You no doubt are. But have you considered that many of these good companions are as close to you as your nearest library? In northern Saskatchewan, where communities and homes are quite widely scattered, people have found an answer to the problem of making books easily accessible by setting up their own regional library.

Regional libraries aren't new in Canada, but they didn't arrive on the prairies until 1950. It was then that people in the north-central area of Saskatchewan decided there was nothing for it but to provide themselves with the library service that would best contribute to both social and educational developments in the area. They were encouraged by the provincial government and eventually their decision culminated in the first meeting of what is now officially known as the North-Central Saskatchewan Regional Library.

Today, five rural municipalities and a number of interested towns and villages, representing some 51,000 people, have access to library services, which is nearly double the number who came into the plan in April of 1950.

An outstanding example of the growth of the library services within the area is found at Melfort. This library had its start in a room above the old post office. It moved from there to an attic room heated in winter by an old-fashioned stove, located in the former town hall. Its next location was in the basement of the new Civic Center, adjacent to the furnace-room. Another move carried it into two rooms in Melfort high school, with the two rooms dwindling to one as high school registration spurted. But in 1957 the library came of age and was taken into one wing of the Civic Center and allocated an entire floor to itself.

Today it is a bright and shining example of what can be accomplished by hard work and enthusiasm.

In the beginning the town council was only mildly interested in the library; it was a poor relation in the family of community services. Today it is accepted as an important member of that family. The council pays the library's monthly operating expenses, while the regional library headquarters arranges for books and supplies.

The library board is conscious of the value of good public relations. One of its members, Mrs. Ian McDonald, writes reviews of new books on the library shelves and these are carried in the local newspaper in alternate weeks. Her interest in the library has rubbed off on her four children, including the youngest, aged five, and all of them enjoy library privileges of one kind or another.

G. T. Anderson, the local representative on the regional library board, is credited with supplying much of the drive to make the Melfort library the success it is; but he is quick to name it a combined effort by local friends of the library and the librarians.

The library's special friend is Miss Maude Burke, the local librarian, who is helpmate to all book borrowers—children, teen-agers and adults alike.

The library stocks equal quantities of fiction and non-fiction, totaling some 7,700 volumes for adult reading. There are over 1,000 volumes for young people, double that number for children. It's particularly rewarding to Miss Burke that borrowings from the non-fiction section are so extensive. The

library's 1,500 borrowers keep her and her staff busy; especially the 1,100 juniors who, on many occasions, have arrived in class-room groups to tax the library's facilities accordingly! And she's proud that the Melfort library is open to all children, including those from outlying areas who attend Melfort schools.

The branch library at Beatty, Sask., has its own claim to fame. Here some 600 books at one time competed for shelf space in a local grocery store; now they challenge the articles found on the shelves of the village's hardware outlet.

At Kinistino, a bright, cheerful room over the local fire-hall holds an excellent selection of books for all age groups; and tastefully arranged picture prints and colorful book jackets dress up the walls.

THIS year the Saskatchewan Library Association held its annual convention at Prince Albert to feature the regional library idea. Its members and friends came away from the sessions firmly convinced that this is the most economical and efficient way to make books available to rural communities.

A number of speakers and some of the group meetings discussed regional library operations in detail and then they visited nearby branches to see for themselves how the plan worked. Convinced that regional libraries are the answer to the dearth of reading and study material in rural areas, the group decided to ask their government:

- to give consideration to the purchase of a demonstration bookmobile;
- to promote regional library development;
- to apply its per capita book grant to all cities entering the regional library agreement; and
- to make grants toward construction of regional library building headquarters.

By now you may be asking yourself what a regional library is, and how it operates. If your community has only a limited book service and there is a need for a better one, you may find the answer in this plan.

IN Saskatchewan it has been found that a minimum population of 25,000 is necessary to successfully operate a regional library. Each branch has its own library group and from this group 18 members are elected to the regional board. This board directs the work of the library from a central headquarters. In the case of the North-Central Saskatchewan Regional Library, it's to be found at Prince Albert in a building that is almost spilling its contents outdoors.

In this headquarters books are selected, ordered, classified, catalogued and prepared for circulation. Trained librarians in the large branches are employed and paid by the regional library; volunteers staff the smaller ones and act as custodians for deposit libraries, while local communities provide and maintain the quarters in which the books are kept. These staff members operate the bookmobile that travels hundreds of miles up, down and across the countryside; and a sober black panel truck, affectionately known as the "hearse" is a familiar sight on district roads.

The regional library set-up is effective primarily because it offers the advantages of quantity buying of books and supplies; it eliminates duplications within adjacent communities; it makes the best use of tax dollars; and it provides the services of trained librarians for efficient operation.

(Please turn to page 52)

Wonderful Christmas... wonderful General Electric gifts



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Single or dual control Electric Blanket; Automatic Frypan, family size; New Exclusive Cord Reel Cleaner; New Floor Polisher — waxes and polishes, too; Powerful portable Mixer; New automatic electric Can Opener; Automatic Coffee Maker; Even-Flow Steam Iron; High-speed Vapour Control Kettle; Toast-R-Oven with drawer for toasting muffins, sandwiches, etc. Enjoy shopping for these and other G-E gifts — wherever fine appliances are sold.



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OR World-Famous Vactric Vacuum Cleaner

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Here's How to Enter:

1. ANSWER PRIZE-WINNING QUESTION IN COUPON BELOW.
2. All monthly prize winners and consolation award winners are eligible for the Grand Prize.
3. Contest closes midnight December 10, 1959.
4. The Grand Prize Winner will be announced on December 30, 1959.
5. Contestants must be 21 years of age or over to qualify for prizes.
6. Only one entry per family.
7. Employees of Vactric (Canada) Limited, their advertising agency, and their immediate families are not eligible.
8. All entries become the property of Vactric (Canada) Limited, 1839 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, P.Q.
9. The decision of the judges will be final.

OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM

To: **VACTRIC (CANADA) LIMITED**
1839 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

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Answer

I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

My choice of Monthly Prize is:

VACTRIC VACUUM CLEANER
 **VACTRIC 3-BRUSH FLOOR
CONDITIONER**

**VACTRIC SEWING MACHINE
BY BROTHER**
 **20-PIECE SET OF THERMO-CORE
COOKWARE**

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY or TOWN..... **PROV.**.....

(If R.R., give Directions)

Winner of the last \$1000.00 cash prize was Mr. Bert Whitton,
Paspébiac, Bonaventure County, P.Q.

Good Companions

(Continued from page 50)

Financing, in the case of Saskatchewan, comes from taxes and government grants. In the beginning there sometimes was the normal resistance to taking money from taxes for such an amenity as a library, but where the regional library idea has taken hold, the idea is now accepted, even welcomed.

For example, rural municipalities give 30 cents a person per year; villages 42½ cents; and towns 50 cents, except when the board pays librarians' salaries; otherwise, towns pay 60 cents per person; and the City of Prince Albert 75 cents. The province grants 75 cents a person each year and also provides an initial book grant of \$1.50 a person as additional municipalities join the library area. Many councils have found they can meet their contribution from general funds.

This financing provides at least one book per person for the area, but readers may borrow any one of the more than 50,000 books circulating within the region. Every branch, irrespective of size, receives an annual allocation of books; and each has a complete change of stock at least once a year. There are also films and projectors available for borrowing, and the library board looks to the purchase and loan of records and pictures as finances permit.

Children and adults who now enjoy books, those who have yet to dip deeply into the book world, and those who search for more knowledge and understanding in the complexity of today's intensive living, can find on well-stocked library shelves new satisfactions and unlimited opportunities for learning.

The acceptance of books as good companions makes better companions. And the people of north-central Saskatchewan are the first to admit and prove it by the increased use of their regional library services.

To Hang a Picture

PICTURES can be one of the most important accessories to your decorative scheme. Hung correctly, they will give unity and beauty to your rooms. Always hang your pictures so they will be looked at and enjoyed. The most pleasing effect is usually achieved by having the center of the picture placed at eye level.

The wire used to hang a picture can spoil the effect. This can be avoided by selecting the type of picture fasteners and wire that are hidden by the picture. If the picture wire shows when used have two parallel wires running up to the cornice molding at the ceiling line. When the pictures are hung they will give a more pleasing appearance if they are flat against the wall rather than tilted.

Eggzactly!

*When in a hurry I must get
A meal for three or ten,
How bare the board would often be
Without the faithful hen!*

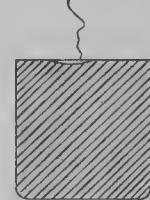
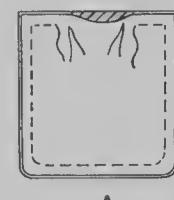
—LOUISE DARCY

Clip and Save

Sewing Hints

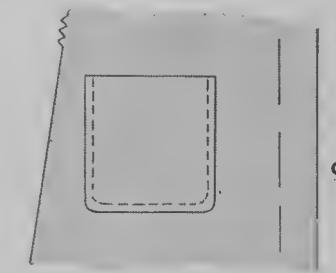
Patch Pocket

Top stitching is one of the features of the sporty patch pocket with flap.



A. Cut pocket and lining the desired width and depth plus seam allowances. Stitch lining to pocket, leaving an opening as shown. Trim seams.

B. Turn pocket right side out. Slip-stitch open edges together. Press.



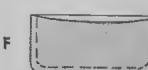
C. Baste pocket to front edge of garment along markings. Top-stitch $\frac{3}{8}$ " from edge.



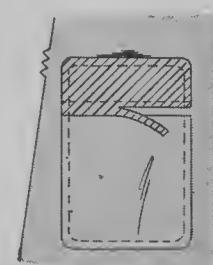
D. For flap: Cut one piece of fabric, one piece of lining and one piece of pre-shrunk interfacing the desired depth and the same width as pocket, plus seam allowances. Round off corners. Baste interfacing to fabric section.



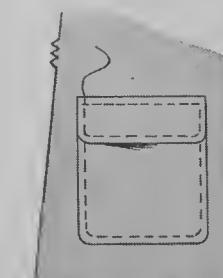
E. Stitch lining to flap, leaving upper edge open as shown. Trim seam.



F. Turn right side out and press. Top-stitch $\frac{3}{8}$ " from curved edge as shown.



G. Stitch flap to garment $\frac{1}{2}$ " above the pocket. Trim seam allowance to $\frac{1}{8}$ ".



H. Turn flap down. Top-stitch $\frac{3}{8}$ " from seam.

HANDICRAFTS

Some Gift Suggestions

HANDICRAFTED gifts carry with them a special expression of a giving spirit, representing thought and time, care and a sharing of your own talent.

Here are some suggestions for Christmas giving—time enough in the new year to make some for yourself! Spring teas will feature bazaar tables with ready sale for articles such as these. They are easily and quickly made, now or at any time throughout the year.

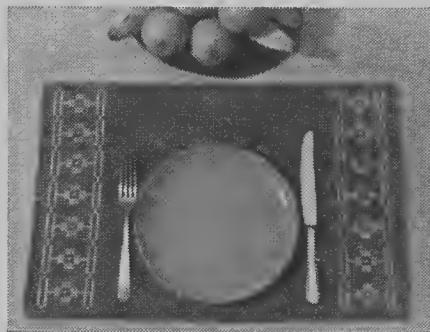
Patterns for the gift suggestions pictured below are available from The Country Guide Needlework Department, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12. Please order by name or number as indicated, printing your name and address clearly on the order.



One Leaflet No. C-5-487 provides crochet instructions for all the kitchen accessories pictured above. To make the Cafe Curtains you will require 20 balls of crochet cotton, a crochet hook No. 00, 4 cards of rickrack braid, and 21 metal rings.

The crocheted basket so useful for fruit or rolls and muffins is made over upholstery cord using a No. 1 crochet hook.

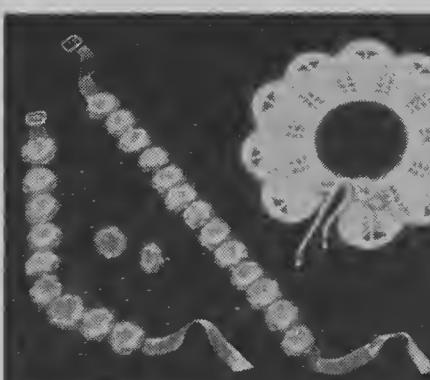
Instructions are also given for the place mats, glass jackets, and stool pillow covers. Leaflet price 10 cents.



Leaflet C-PC-7554 gives crochet pattern instructions for the slippers pictured above. Directions are for Small Size (5½-6½), Medium Size (6½-7½) and Large Size (7½-8½). Decorated slippers require 6 balls of yarn; crochet hooks No. 00 and No. 4; ¾ yd. round elastic; 40 large sequins; 24 leaf sequins; 304 small glass beads. Leaflet price 10 cents.

Monk's cloth place mats are so in keeping with the casual tone of contemporary living. New deep shades display cross-stitch embroidery to advantage and provide a glowing background for china and pottery.

For a set of 4 place mats you will require ¾ yd. of basketweave Monk's cloth 50" wide. Order Leaflet No. E-E-5098 for diagrammed embroidery instructions. Price 10 cents.



Folding nightwear neatly away is fun when it can be tucked into a Bunny Pyjama Case. The cuddly bunny is a decorative bed-top accessory during the day. To make the Bunny Pyjama Case you will need ½ yd. of 50" white fur fabric or terry toweling, quilted satin or corduroy; scraps of yellow and red felt for bow tie and nose; blue felt for eyes, ears and zip strip; 12" zipper; kapok; black wool and sewing thread. For diagrammed instructions order Leaflet S-5701. Price 10 cents.

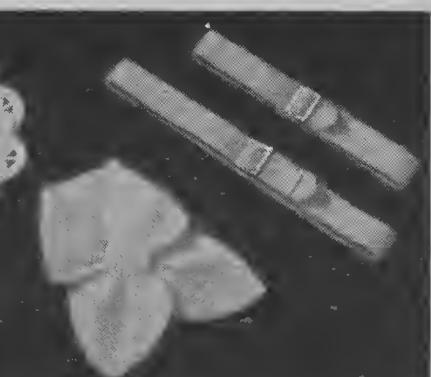
Personal gifts express your warmest gift wishes when they're handicrafted from angora wool. Only one ½ oz. ball of angora crochets into the headband, necklace and earrings. Pearl trim is optional on the dainty collar



This saucy giraffe is crocheted from 3 balls of cotton. You will also need a crochet hook No. 00; scraps of pink and red felt; a large piece of black felt; ½ yd. of ¾" grosgrain ribbon; and cotton batting. Complete instructions are given on Leaflet No. C-PC-8191. Price 10 cents.



This rooster egg warmer adds gay appeal to the breakfast table. Leave the cock's comb off to make a hen and you have a "Mr. and Mrs." set for shower or housewarming gifts. The roosters are colorful place cards for children's parties and party favors can be hidden underneath. The roosters can be used as hand puppets and may be filled with cotton for an easy stuffed toy. As bazaar contributions or Christmas stocking fillers the cocky rooster is a bird to do you proud. Order by name, the Rooster Egg Warmer. Price 10 cents.



crocheted from 1 ball. The neat knitted scarf, matching headband and knitted belt add to any costume. These are only a few of the many patterns in the 24-page book, *Angoras by Beehive*, price 40 cents.



it's a
Cinch

For active children to build
up winter resistance with . . .



HALIBORANGE

Children love Haliborange. It tastes like fresh orange juice — no hint of oil or fish. Each teaspoonful contains 5000 Units Vitamin A and 1000 Units of Vitamin D. Start your children on Haliborange today. Buy a bottle from your druggist.

It's an Allenby's product



Robin Hood Bake-Tested FLOUR
MILLED TO MATCH YOUR BAKING SKILL!



"HOME BAKING MAKES A HOUSE A HOME"

...and most good cooks use Robin Hood Flour. It's bake-tested twice for best results—or your money back plus 10%!

Robin Hood PLUM BREAD

(Yield: 2 loaves)

1 cup milk
1 cup cold water
1 pkg. fast-rising dry yeast
2 tbsps. salt
4 tbsps. granulated sugar
1/4 cup light molasses
1 tsp. grated orange rind
2 tbsps. soft shortening
5 1/4 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour
1 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 tsp. allspice
1/4 tsp. cloves
1 cup washed and dried raisins
1/2 to 1/2 cup finely cut peel
1/4 cup sliced maraschino cherries

Scald milk. Add cold water. Measure 1/2 cup of this liquid into small bowl. When lukewarm, add 1 tsp. sugar, and the yeast. Let bubble 10 minutes. Stir. To remaining 1 1/2 cups liquid add salt, sugar, molasses, orange rind. Mix. Let stand till lukewarm, and add shortening. Sift flour, measure. Sift, with spices, into large bowl. Add fruit. With spoon, make a hollow "well" in flour mixture's centre. Add dissolved yeast to liquids. Mix thoroughly. Pour into "well" in flour mixture. Stir to dampen flour, then mix by hand until dough forms a ball. Turn out on lightly-floured surface and knead until springy. Place in greased bowl, cover, let rise double in warm place. Punch down dough, divide in two. Roll out each portion. Form loaves. Place in 2 greased 9" x 5" x 3" loaf pans. Let rise double. Bake in preheated oven 400°F (hot) for 40-45 minutes, or until bread is dark brown and sounds hollow when bottom of loaf is tapped. Be sure to bake with Robin Hood Flour for best results (and extra nourishment too)!

For more recipes, write "Robin Hood," Box 8500, Montreal, P.Q. We'll send you our free book, "Sweet Dough Recipes."



Same fine flour—
bright new bag!

Robin Hood
All-Purpose
FLOUR

Turkey Is Traditional

by GWEN LESLIE

TURKEY is traditional for Christmas dinner menus, and, while the tradition has remained, the noble bird itself has changed through recent years. Selective breeding and feeding have added to the shapes and sizes of turkey available to us. Changes in merchandizing, more recently, have introduced the half and quarter turkey roasts. Whatever your preference in shape and weight may be, there will be a turkey, or part turkey, to meet your need this season.

In many homes the traditional turkey is a large one. Try the Turkey Sweet and Sour recipe which follows for a deliciously different second meal.

Some of the questions most commonly asked about turkey are answered below. If you have a question not answered here, you'll be interested in a new booklet "Cooking Canada's Turkey." It is available free on request from Poultry Products Institute, Box 21, Postal Station "K," Toronto 12, Ont.

Q. How does the old-fashioned method of estimating the cooking time for turkey by minutes per pound compare with the cooking time tables in modern cookbooks?

A. The minutes per pound roasting times were based on the old-fashioned undrawn turkey; the new tables are for the eviscerated modern bird. Because the eviscerated bird is the equivalent of a much heavier undrawn bird, cooking time based on 18 minutes per pound would be at least an hour short.

Q. How long will it take to cook the turkey?

A. Time tables are only approximate, so allow an extra half-hour leeway in planning the dinner hour. The size and shape of the bird affects its cooking time, as does its temperature (room or refrigerator) when it is placed in the oven. Frequent oven peeking lowers oven temperature and will prolong cooking time. If the turkey is very large there may not be even circulation of heat around it in the oven. Be sure there is space between the roasting pan and the oven walls.

Time Table for Whole Turkeys

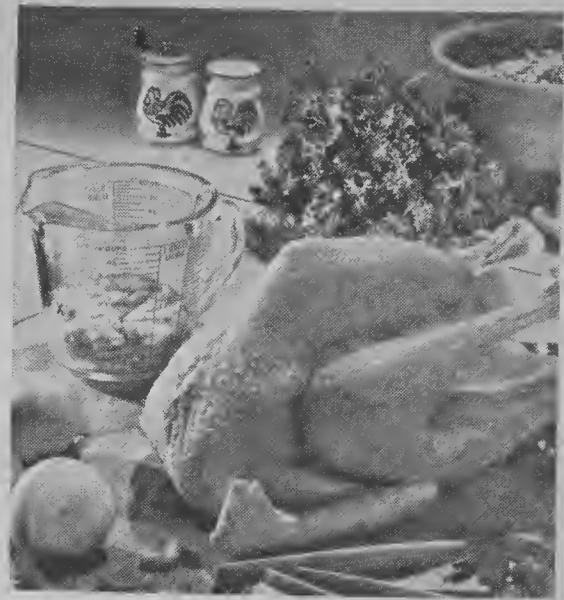
Ready-to-cook Weight Pounds	Hours Roasting Stuffed Bird
6-10	3 3/4-4 1/2
10-14	4 1/2-5 1/4
14-18	5 1/4-6 1/2
18-24	6 1/2-9

Q. Should frozen turkeys be thawed before roasting?

A. It is recommended because:

1. It is easier to rinse the body cavity of a thawed bird to make sure it is free from bits of lung, windpipe, etc.
2. It is difficult to stuff a frozen bird.

The pride of the season awaits its complement of fragrant herbed dressing before roasting.



3. A frozen bird takes longer to cook.

Q. How should frozen turkeys be thawed?

A. The safest place to thaw frozen meat is in the refrigerator. This takes longer than thawing at room temperature, or placing the unopened wrapped bird under cold running water. Allow approximately 5 hours per pound for thawing in the refrigerator and 1 hour per pound (or less) for thawing under cold running water.

Q. How long can a defrosted turkey be left before cooking?

A. Cook within 24 hours once the bird is thawed.

Q. Can a large turkey be partly cooked one day and finished the next?

A. No. There is the chance of food spoilage and the development of off-flavors. The surface of the bird would tend to dry out before the meat was tender.

Q. Can poultry be stuffed a day before roasting?

A. No. This is not recommended because it takes so long to heat the center of the chilled dressing to 165°F (to ensure the killing of any food spoilage organisms) that the meat would be overcooked. Prepare dry ingredients for dressing ahead of time, if desired.

Q. Should a covered pan be used for roasting turkey?

A. No. A shallow pan with a rack to hold the turkey off the bottom of the pan is preferred to a covered roaster. With the open pan, use a moderately slow oven temperature of 325°F. You won't have to baste the bird frequently if you rub with soft fat and cover with a loose tent of aluminum foil. Alternatively, you may use a clean piece of thin cloth or double thicknesses of cheesecloth moistened thoroughly in melted fat. Baste turkey if the cloth shows signs of drying out. If using foil, remove for last 1/2 to 3/4 hour of cooking and baste occasionally to ensure even browning and crisping of skin.

Note: If using foil, tuck ends in but leave sides loose for heat circulation. Be sure to place foil dull side up, as the shiny side tends to reflect heat and slow down cooking.

For More Slices

Removing the wishbone from a large turkey before roasting yields more uniform slices of cooked meat

and simplifies the carver's job. To remove the wishbone, just follow these simple directions:

Pull the neck skin back over the breast of the turkey, exposing the flesh. The wishbone extends from each shoulder in a V to the top of the breast-bone (keel). Loosen the wishbone from the flesh by running a sharp pointed knife down each side of the V for its entire length. Push the meat away from the bone with your fingers. Next cut the wishbone off at each shoulder and at the top of the keel and lift it out. Pull the skin back over the breast and stuff and finish as usual.

Turkey Sweet and Sour

2 1/2 c. cooked turkey	1 c. water
1 c. pancake mix	Dash of garlic powder

Combine pancake mix and water and stir just enough to blend. Add garlic powder and let stand, covered, in refrigerator about 1 hour.

Turkey pieces should be cut bite-size, about 1 to 1 1/2 inches. Dip pieces into batter. Drain a few seconds and then fry in shallow hot fat until golden brown, about 5 minutes. Serve with the following Sweet and Sour Sauce and fluffy cooked rice. Yields 5 to 6 servings.

Sauce

1 c. water	1 1/2 c. tomato juice
1 c. vinegar	1 green pepper, sliced in thin strips
20-oz. can pineapple cubes or tidbits	1/2 c. finely shredded cabbage
1/2 tsp. monosodium glutamate	4 T. cornstarch
1/2 c. sugar	Salt and Pepper to taste
Dash of garlic powder	

Combine water, syrup drained off pineapple (add water if necessary to measure 1 cup) and vinegar. Bring to boil and add pineapple pieces and all but 1/2 c. of the tomato juice. Mix together the remaining tomato juice, monosodium glutamate, cornstarch and garlic powder and add gradually to hot liquid, stirring constantly until thickened. Stir in sugar, then add cabbage and green pepper. Cook until cabbage becomes slightly transparent, but long enough for green pepper to become soft. Season to taste with salt and pepper. If sauce is too thick, thin with a little water.

Note: This recipe may be used with raw poultry meat. Cut raw poultry in pieces 1/2" thick, dip in batter as above and fry in shallow hot fat about 12 minutes or until tender and browned. ✓

There's nothing like the Onion Pinwheel Buns you bake yourself!



You'll need

for the dough:

3/4 c. milk
1/4 c. granulated sugar
2 tps. salt
1/4 c. shortening
1/2 c. lukewarm water
2 tps. granulated sugar
2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
2 eggs, well beaten
4 c. (about) ance-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling:

1 c. coarsely-chopped onion
1/4 c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine

for the topping:

1 egg yolk
2 tbsps. cold water
poppy seeds

1. Scald milk, stir in 1/4 c. granulated sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.



2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl and stir in 2 tps. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten eggs and 2 c. of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 2 c. (about) flour.



3. Knead dough until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hr. Meantime, slowly cook onion in butter or margarine, stirring often. Cool.



4. Punch down dough, knead until smooth. Roll out to 12" x 18". Spread 1/2 dough lengthwise with onion mixture, cover with unspread 1/2 of dough and cut crosswise into 18, 1" strips. Twist each strip several times, then place one end on greased cookie sheet and wind rest of strip around it; tuck end under. Cover. Let rise until doubled—about 3/4 hr. Brush with mixture of egg yolk and cold water. Sprinkle with poppy seeds. Bake in hot oven, 400°, about 15 mins. Makes 18 savory buns to serve with soup, salad, cold cuts.

The Christmas Pudding

OME revolutionaries have suggested that a light dessert be served at Christmas dinner, a suggestion we cannot accept! A Christmas pudding as good as the one given below can also be enjoyed on days before and after December 25. But if it were not to round out the Christmas dinner menu, and to fill that last wrinkle saved for it, something would seem sadly lacking from the festive feast.

We've included two favorite sauce recipes to complement the richly fruited pudding.

Christmas Pudding

1 lb. seeded raisins	1 c. almonds, blanched
1 lb. dates, chopped	1 c. sugar
1 lb. chopped suet	1 1/2 c. sour milk
1/2 lb. mixed peel, chopped	2 eggs, beaten
1/2 lb. glace whole cherries	3 c. sifted all-purpose flour
3 slices colored candied pineapple, diced	1 tsp. cinnamon
	1/4 tsp. ground cloves
	1/2 tsp. salt
	1 tsp. soda

Prepare fruit as required. Almonds may be whole, halved or quartered. Combine fruits and nuts and sprinkle with 1/2 cup of the sifted measured flour.

Sift remaining flour with cinnamon, cloves, salt, soda and sugar into a large mixing bowl. Blend in suet, mixing well. Add milk to beaten eggs and stir into flour mixture. Fold in floured fruits and nuts.

Pour into greased bowls or tins, filling just 2/3 full. Cover, using greased brown

paper tied with string or using aluminum foil. Steam for 3 to 4 hours according to size of pudding. Cool. Do not uncover. Store in a cool dark place up to 1 month. For longer storage, wrap and freeze. Reheat over steam to serve with your choice of sauce or whipped cream.

Caramel Sauce

2 c. brown sugar	2 T. cornstarch
1/4 c. butter	2 T. cold water
Few grains salt	1 tsp. vanilla
2 c. boiling water	

Melt butter and sugar over low heat in heavy saucepan, stirring constantly. Caramelize to taste, the browner it becomes, the stronger the flavor will be. Add boiling water and stir until sugar is dissolved. Mix cornstarch with cold water and stir gradually into sugar syrup. Cook and stir until sauce is thickened. Remove from heat and add flavoring. Serve hot over pudding, garnishing with a dollop of whipped cream if desired. This sauce may be made ahead and reheated.

Fluffy Cream Sauce

2 eggs, well beaten	1 tsp. vanilla
1 c. sifted icing sugar	1 c. heavy cream, whipped

Add vanilla to beaten eggs and gradually beat in icing sugar. Fold in whipped cream. Chill until ready to serve.—G.L. ✓

* * *

Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart

Two Recipes for Fireplace Color

THERE is just enough time if you begin right now! Transform that stack of old newspapers and magazines into Yule Logs that will burn in an open fireplace with a mystical flame—a flame which can be the color of your choice. Use only magazines printed on dull finish paper; glossy paper won't absorb the chemically colored liquid. You must start now if you would burn your logs this festive season, because of the long drying-out time that they require.

King Alfred Cakes provide another means of coloring the fireplace flame. The coloring agent is the same—chemical coloring salts which can be purchased from most drug stores.

As a safety precaution, work with these coloring salts out of reach of children and pets. Because of their chemical nature, the salts should be dissolved in a plastic or wooden container; they will corrode metal. Remember to use a wooden stirring spoon. For your own protection, you may wish to wear rubber gloves to keep your hands out of contact with the salts.

Both Yule Logs and King Alfred Cakes are welcomed as novel gifts.

Combine bluestone, coarse salt and boiling water in a plastic or wooden container. Roll newspapers or magazines as tightly as possible into logs of desired size. Tie securely with string. Place paper log in solution to completely cover. Do not pack logs too compactly, because papers need to become saturated with solution. Let stand about 2 weeks or until papers are saturated. Remove logs from solution and place on rack to dry, or hang where there is good circulation of air. Dry logs completely before burning. The drying process may take about a month.

King Alfred Cakes

2 lb. coarse salt	2 lb. bluestone
2 oz. each of coloring salts	Paraffin wax

Combine bluestone, coarse salt and desired coloring in a cardboard box. (An oatmeal carton is good). Cover box and shake it vigorously until contents are well combined. With a wooden spoon, ladle a small portion of this mixture into colored paper baking cups, filling not more than 2/3 full. Melt down paraffin wax (old candle ends can be used up this way) over hot water. Cool to lukewarm. Pour a thin layer of wax, 1/4" thick over each cake. If the wax is too hot it will misshape the cups. Yields about 90 cakes.

Coloring Salts

Red—strontium nitrate
Violet—potassium chlorate
Yellow—calcium nitrate
Green—borax
Orange—calcium chloride
Blue—copper sulphate

Any coloring salt may be used. (See list at right for color of your choice.)

Inexpensive Christmas Gifts

Simple playthings made from scraps of lumber and painted in gay colors give pleasure to the little tots who receive them and the adults who create them

by S. R. MAY

IMAGINE your home early this Christmas morning. The fragrant odor of bacon and bubbling coffee emanates from the kitchen. The Yule tree in the living room is heavy with candy canes and spun glass balls. Under the tree, still in his flannelette sleepers, sits your small son, blissfully oblivious of everything except the brightly enameled wonderland he has found.

And you are just as content!

Christmas this year will not leave you with that usual tomorrow-I'll-be-in-the-poorhouse feeling. Why? Because your son's wooden village consisting of six houses, a school, a church, a store, trees, cars, a train, and a railway station, have cost you less than three dollars!

And, perhaps even more startling, these same sturdy toys will be his favorites for many long months. Not broken the day after Christmas, as are so many others.

The materials required? A piece of two by four lumber about four feet long, small scrap pieces of plywood,

a wood chisel, a hammer, a saw, sandpaper, a handful of finishing nails, a small paint brush, and varying amounts of red, white, blue, and yellow quick-drying enamel.

To begin, first take your two by four, and measure off a piece about three inches long. Saw it off carefully.

Shape this block of wood, with your wood chisel, until it resembles a toy house. Any shape of roof may be made, but it is best to start with a simple design.

Rub the house with sandpaper until it is smooth enough to paint.

Take a piece of wood one inch by one-half inch. Shape it with a saw, giving it two legs resembling the "legs" of a clothespin, and place it straddle-wise on the roof. Small finishing nails on each side of the chimney will hold it firmly in place.

You are now ready to paint. Use your own imagination in choosing colors. Brown with white trim and roof makes a good choice. Or white with green trim and roof. Windows

may be painted yellow. The chimney may be painted red, marking in the brick divisions with white paint. Curtains, window boxes, or flowers in the windows may also be painted in, if desired.

THE store and railway station should each be about six inches long. The windows should be larger, and the word "Toy Store" and "Railway Station" may be painted in large letters on the roof.

The school may be either modern or a replica of the little red schoolhouse. A picture of a bell may be painted on the "chimney."

The church may be finished with a steeple on top, instead of a chimney.

Trees may be made by drawing a pattern of a two-dimensional tree on paper, and then tracing around it on plywood. Cut it out neatly. Make a base from a two-inch square of plywood. Fasten on with a finishing nail or two. Color the tree green, with brown base.

The train may be made by using six pieces of plywood, each two inches wide by four inches long, fastened together, end to end, by a hook and eye attachment. A small block of wood may be nailed on the leading piece of wood to resemble the engine cab. Empty thread spools may be fastened to the other "cars." Finish with a bright coat of paint.

If you are making the toys for a very young child, make certain that you do not use lead paints because lead poisoning may result if the child takes the toys into his mouth.

Small plastic cars may be purchased to add to the village.

Why not start on that toy village today? You will probably find most of the required materials right around your own home. ✓

Seven Smiles

WHEN a friend or a member of your family is confined to bed at home or is in the hospital, cheer them up with seven smiles. Here's how to do it. From old greeting cards or flower catalogues cut gay flowers. Paste each flower or bouquet on a square or circle of construction paper, seven in all—one for each day of the week. Now go through your riddle or joke books, or search your memory and write a little joke or riddle on each square of paper. If you write a riddle, put the answer on the back. When you have the seven smiles finished, and you are sure the paste is thoroughly dry, pop all seven of them in an envelope. You might add a short note of good wishes and a suggestion that one smile be read each day. Mail your envelope full of smiles to your sick friend and see if he or she doesn't put you high on the list of favorite persons!—Marion Ullmark. ✓

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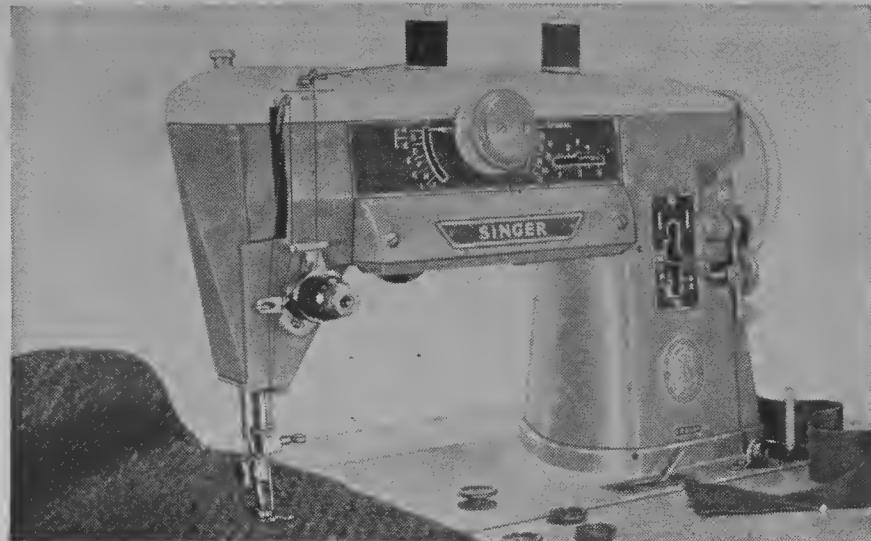
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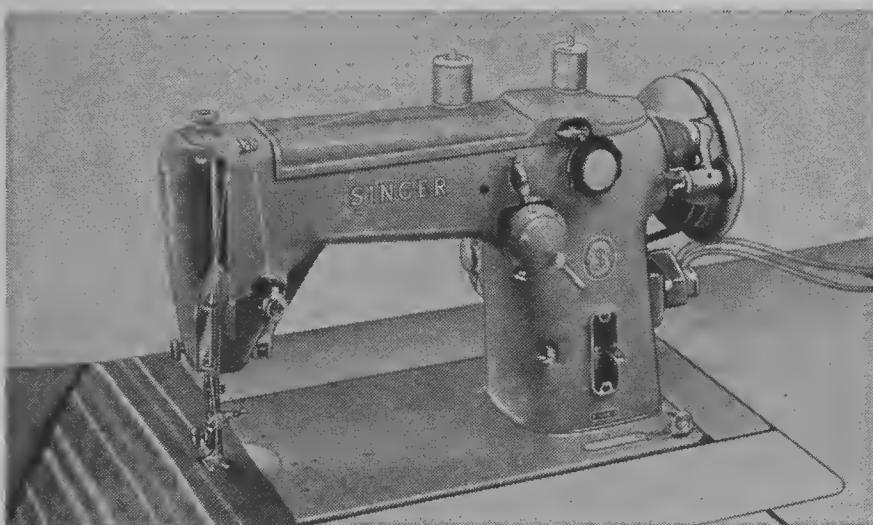
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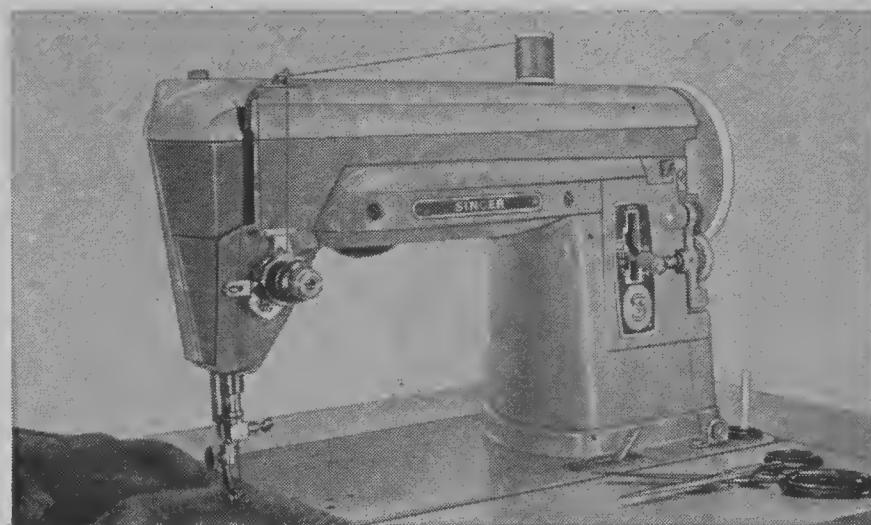
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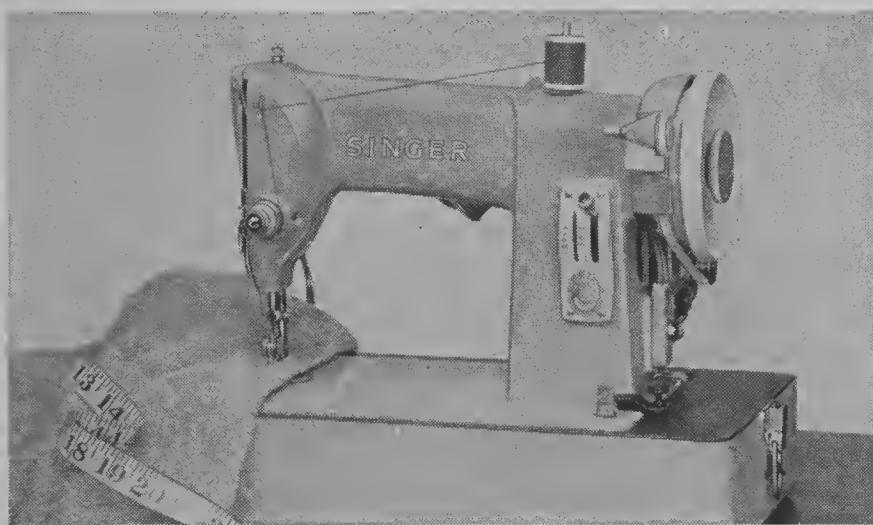
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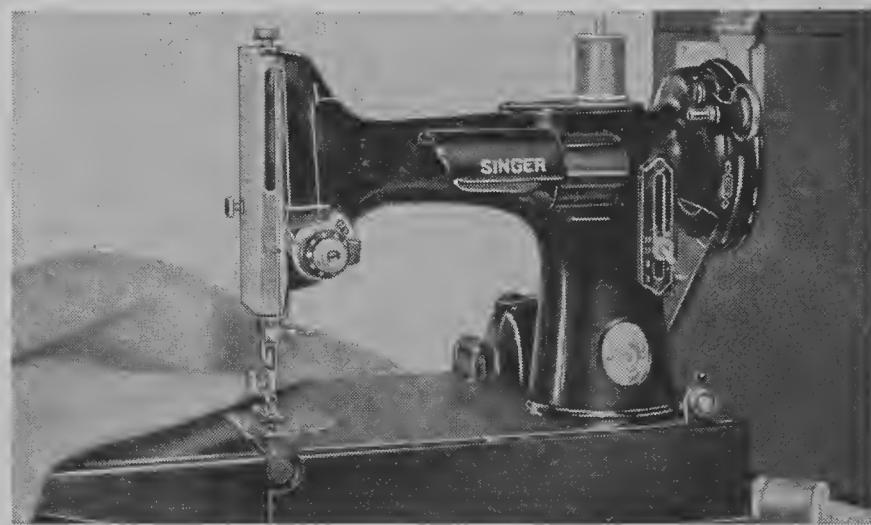
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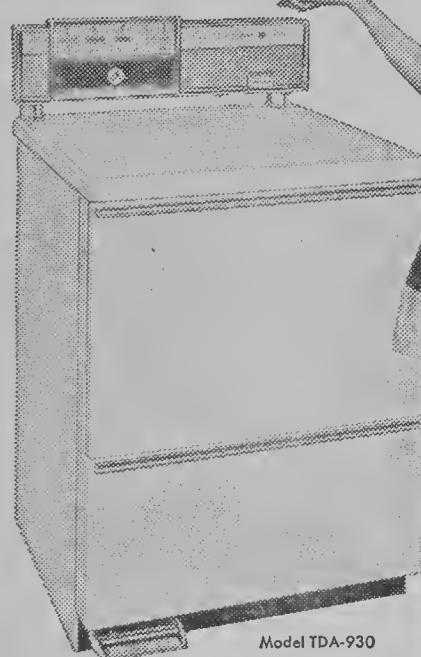
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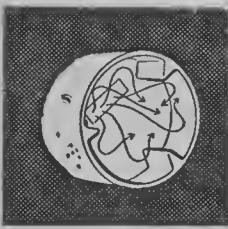
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The Country Boy and Girl

Nisku Sees the Northern Lights

by CLAIRE SHULER MCKINNON



Illustrated by Annora Brown

IT was the time of the year when Manitou, the Indians' Great Spirit, spread his cloak across the earth. When the Indians saw the colored leaves on the trees, and saw how they fell and covered the ground, they said it was Manitou's Cloak.

The days were getting short, and the nights were cold. All the little Indian boys liked to be inside the tipi at night, wrapped in warm buffalo robes.

The squaws kept a fire burning in the middle of the tipi, and the smoke rose up to the top and went out through the chimney hole—but a lot of it got into the Indians' eyes first.

Nisku woke up one night and looked all around the tent where his mother and father and his brother and sister slept, wrapped in their buffalo robes.

"Good," he said. "They sleep soundly. Now I shall slip outside and see the world of the night. Perhaps the Great Spirit will speak to me while he is busy spreading his cloak on the earth."

Nisku was quite surprised to see that it wasn't really, really dark, even though there was no moon. He looked all around but he didn't see any fire, so then he looked up in the sky.

High up in the sky to the north, and stretching all across it, he saw bright, moving lights. It was so quiet in the Indian village, with not even a dog barking, that he thought he could hear the lights making a singing sound.

"What can it be?" Nisku was just a little frightened. "I must ask my father."

Muhigan had awakened, and came to find Nisku.

"What are the lights, my father?" Nisku asked. "And why do they dance, like painted warriors in their war paint?"

"My son," Muhigan answered. "The lights are spirits. They are the spirits of departed warriors dancing in the sky."

"Are they having a good time, my father?" Nisku asked again.

"They always have a good time in the happy hunting grounds, for there is always meat and they are never

cold," replied Muhigan. "But you must be very careful, my son," Muhigan warned Nisku, "that when the spirits come out to dance in the sky you do not sing, or whistle."

"But why not?" Nisku was curious.

"Because, Nisku," Muhigan looked very serious, "if you sing or whistle then the spirits will have to leave the happy hunting grounds and wander about upon the earth. They can never go back again."

"That would be too bad, my father," Nisku said. "I will remember, for I would not wish to make the spirits angry with me."

"No," Muhigan agreed. "It would not be good to make the spirits angry. If they are angry they might spoil our hunting, or sink our canoes in the river. More than that, someday we shall go to the happy hunting grounds, too, and we wouldn't want anyone to spoil it for us, so we must not spoil it for them."

"That is good, my father!" Nisku said. "I am glad that the spirits may dance in the sky. They are very beautiful."

(Third of a series)

Concealed Countries

by VIRGINIA D. RANDALL

WANT to be a missionary-explorer? As our missionaries go to many lands, see if you can find the names of some countries and continents hidden in the sentences below, and "discover" them for yourself. Each letter is in the proper order, but often the name is a part of more than one word.

- I think I shall order a fricassee chicken and a tossed salad.
- Edgar, all by himself, ran celestial readings on the stars.
- Grandma, lay aside your knitting and give me your advice.
- Do not come to supper until you have washed your hands!
- Alas, Katherine did not hear the warning in time.
- If you think you just had it, I bet it won't be hard to find.
- Can you pull your chin above the bar ten times?
- Can a dancing bear keep time to the music?

Answers

- Africa
- France
- Malaya
- Peru
- Alaska
- Thibet
- China
- Canada

My Cat

I once had a wonderful cat
That was as smart as she could be,
She'd sit up and talk when I asked her
And when asked she could count to
three.

One day my cat had kittens
And she hid them behind the door,
And when I asked her how many
She stood up and counted to four.

—Mary Jane Green, age 12,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Ellen Armstrong of Alberta

"Working All Continents"

by CLIFF FAULKNER



Ellen Armstrong has been a social worker, a farm women's leader, farm wife and is now a CBC director. But her most prized possession is her ham radio operator's certificate with the letters W.A.C. for "Working All Continents."

THE Wintering Hills of Alberta really lived up to their name in that bad old winter of February and March 1948. After a record snowfall, the freezing wind blew for days on end, piling great drifts across road and rail lines, some as deep as 26 feet. That was the time communications came to an almost complete standstill — phone, power and telegraph lines were down, and rail service on branch routes was held up for as long as 6 weeks. The people who put that "almost" into the transportation tie-up picture were the ham radio operators.

South of the Hills, in the Hussar area, marooned families had their needs transmitted to the outside by a lady known to the air waves as "VE6KU," and to them as Mrs. Clarence Armstrong. If someone was in need of a doctor, or a community was short of supplies, the Armstrongs' emergency generator would be started and out would go the familiar signal, "Calling CQ, CQ — VE6KU calling CQ Calgary," to be picked up by some Calgary ham and relayed to the proper authorities.

When a yeast shortage developed on snowed-in farms, Ellen Armstrong broadcast a recipe for a yeastless bread which would tide the housewives over. Hearing all this emergency work going on, amateur radio enthusiasts south of the line offered to collect a plane load of supplies and fly to the rescue. After communications had been restored to normal, Mrs. A. received a citation from the American Radio Relay League, New York, in recognition of her work during the storm.

MRS. ARMSTRONG has made a career of serving others. Before marrying Clarence in Toronto, and coming West in 1941, she was a social worker. Asked about making the big change from eastern city life to a 10-section grain and livestock farm on the western plains, she admits it was quite a change all right.

As well as looking after the three Armstrong children, there were hired men to feed and purebred records to keep, all of which didn't leave one much time to worry about changes. But the new life presented a challenge to her, and Mrs. A. has always enjoyed a challenge.

At that time, Clarence Armstrong was a director of the United Farmers of Alberta. Attending her first U.F.A. convention, Ellen was impressed with the way this farm family organization worked, and saw how the farmer's voice could be strengthened through such democratic organizations. Not long afterwards, a women's local was organized in Hussar with Mrs. A. as president, and, after that, she held various official positions in U.F.W.A. District 13.

Later, when the two amalgamated, she was on both the men's and women's executive, finally serving as president of the provincial women's body.

MRS. ARMSTRONG served 4-year terms as second vice-president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and as a board member of the parent body, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. She has also put in a similar term as vice-president of the Alberta Council of Child and Family Welfare, and as a member of the Interprovincial Farm Union council. In 1953, she was a delegate to the Associated Countrywomen of the World conference in Toronto, and again when that body met in Ceylon in July 1957. Although the pressure of other work has forced her to give up any active part in these organizations, she is still a director of the Canadian Mental Health Association, and last February represented the A.F.A. at the Canada Conference on Education at Ottawa.

How ever could anyone as busy as Mrs. A. find time for a hobby such as ham radio work? The answer, of course, is that busy people are the only ones who are able to find time

for anything. Ellen Armstrong and her husband studied for their amateur radio operator's papers together during World War II, when regulations prevented them from broadcasting. When hostilities ended, they were all set to go and lost no time in getting started. Mrs. A. installed a receiver and transmitter in the house and went on the air as "VE6KU," while Clarence set up a mobile station in his car, using his own call letters, "VE6TA." In this way, they've made friends all over the globe.

"Amateur radio operators form a world-wide friendship club," she said. "Members will go to almost any lengths to oblige one another."

When an amateur radio fan picks up the signal of another operator he records the signal's strength and when it was received on one of his own call cards, and then mails this information to the sender. In this way, senders have a record of the various places their signals have been heard. Canadian hams must keep a record of these cards and the signals they have received, and this book must be kept open for inspection at all times by the Department of Transport. Because she has received cards proving that her signal has been heard on every continent, Mrs. Armstrong was awarded the "Working All Continents" certificate from the American Relay League, an award of which she is justly proud.

AT the present time, Ellen is one of three women serving on the nine-member board of directors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The other two are Kate Aitken of Toronto, and Alixe Carter of Salmon Arm, B.C.

Although born in England, Ellen Armstrong is as Canadian as maple syrup. She believes this country should build a distinct culture of its own without borrowing anything from across the ocean or from over the border, and that the CBC will help us achieve this.

Of the two media, radio and TV, she prefers radio because you can listen to it and still go about your work, while television demands your whole attention.

"A radio story makes you think," she explained. "When you haven't a picture right there in front of your eyes, you have to use your imagination. I think it's a big mistake for people to become so addicted to television that they'll just sit and watch anything. They should learn to be selective."

Asked about the effect of TV on farm people, she had this to say, "I don't believe farmers will become addicts as readily as city people do. There's too much work which must be done around a farm, such as livestock feeding. On the other hand, television is a real boon to handicapped people because it allows them to watch something they'd never be able to see otherwise. And to anyone snowed in," she added, remembering her farm days.

Although now living in Calgary, the Armstrongs haven't lost touch with farming. The place at Hussar is still being operated by their sons Ralph and Jack, and daughter, Leona, is married to a farmer at Twining, Alta., about 60 miles to the west. ✓



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"Bringing 'em up right" means never giving a blemish a chance to develop . . . treating cuts, sores, and abrasions at once . . . prompt relief for stiffness and strained muscles. And your best partner on the job is Absorbine. A large bottle costs only \$2.50 at any druggist.

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Young People



Round-Up

MEMBERSHIP in Canada's 4-H clubs continues to grow in spite of a declining farm population. This encouraging advice comes from the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs. The council reports a new record in 1959 with a total membership enrollment of 75,854, and a corresponding increase in the number of clubs to 5,291. More girls than boys took advantage of club membership, and this gave clothing clubs the highest enrollment. Dairy calf clubs were in second place and beef clubs close behind.

It was a "traveling" summer for many club members. District and pro-

vincial rallies brought them together within provinces on a scale never before known. Visits were exchanged with members in other provinces and the United States.

Ten members, one from each province, traveled to Washington, D.C., for the 29th National 4-H Club Conference. They were: Joan Gulliford, Newfoundland; Ione Wright, Prince Edward Island; David Henderson, Nova Scotia; Clara Toner, New Brunswick; Donald Parker, Quebec; John Shepherd, Ontario; Shirley M. Adam, Manitoba; Dennis Wobeser, Saskatchewan; Marjorie Newman, Alberta; and Jack Williams, British Columbia. Two Saskatchewan club members traveled to Britain and back.

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Alberta 4-H members talked to Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip about 4-H principles and activities. Seven Saskatchewan clubs arranged a 4-H exhibit at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wells, at Tuxford, for the



The seedling trees bordering the Endiang, Alta., 4-H Garden Club's community playground will no doubt keep pace with the growth of children using it.

royal couple, and homecraft clubs served tea.

Quebec

During the summer 350 4-H members combined camping and learning in study sessions that featured forestry

and natural science. In August, some 500 members from the 334 Quebec clubs gathered at Montreal in an annual convention that gave prominence to the conservation of forest animals.

New Brunswick

A recent development in New Brunswick 4-H activity is a farm forestry management project. Clubs may select either tree farming or Christmas tree production. The first one was organized at Fredericton Junction this summer with 15 members. It has its headquarters at Sunbury West regional high school and uses the school woodlot for demonstration work. It held its first achievement day November 4.

Saskatchewan

An unusual competition for 4-H members in Saskatchewan is the radio broadcasting competition which has been an annual event for the past 3 years. Prince Albert 4-H Dairy Calf Club placed first this year among the 38 clubs which participated. Members say that this association with radio broadcasting teaches them how to exchange ideas and methods, and publicizes 4-H activities.

Alberta

An outstanding 4-H club project may be seen at Endiang, Alta., which represents 2 years of concentrated effort by members of the Endiang 4-H Garden Club.

This club saw a need for a children's playground where little folk could play in safety. Two years ago it acquired a 10-year lease from the town on four vacant lots which have a total area of 200' x 150'.

Club members collectively put hundreds of hours into clearing the property of many years' accumulation of rubbish. They enlisted the help of men in the community to break and cultivate the land. Next they seeded it to lawn and planted a border containing 500 trees. Then, with donations of labor and material, they fenced the entire area.

The girls tended the playground area themselves, weeded it and cultivated the trees. They also conducted a number of fund-raising schemes and from the proceeds they bought lawn swings, gym sets, sand boxes and a slide.

Their remarkable use of head, hearts, hands and health for this type of community service is in the finest tradition of the 4-H pledge. V



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Continued from page 14

AROUSES OPPOSITION

too heavy just then. But he was soon to find that his co-operative was going to claim much of his time.

It was the dairy to which he shipped that planned to buy its own tank truck. The manager approached Innes several times and asked him to agree to ship on this new truck. He turned the proposition down each time.

"I still wasn't very mad at anyone," recalls Innes now, "until the manager of one of the other local dairies called on me. He made the same request: 'Abandon the co-op and ship on the new truck your dairy is buying'."

Innes saw red. He didn't like fights, but he decided right there that the privilege of trucking his own milk in whatever truck he liked was worth fighting for. It has been a costly fight for him.

His milk sold for manufacturing during those first 3 days. Once the co-op license was granted, and the dairy began accepting milk once more, he got back a can of milk for having an open seam in the lid—the first time in 40 years he had heard that reason. Next, he got back half a can of milk, and was notified that any milk over his base quota would no longer be accepted.

Then, the dairy manager came to inspect his milk house—a job normally done by the county health officer. The same inspection was made of three other shippers on the same route. By this time, the change had been made to bulk tanks. And the dairy manager notified one of the four shippers, Theo Young, that his premises were not up to specifications of the Milk Industry Act. His milk would not be accepted. Young had loaded his milk before receiving this notice. It was in the truck with Innes' milk, and that of two other shippers. All of the milk was refused at the dairy.

The dairy manager who condemned Youngs' premises conceded that he was not suggesting the milk was unsanitary. His complaint was that the milk house was too small. But only 10 days previously, the local health officer had inspected and approved those premises. Young couldn't recall having more than half a dozen cans of milk rejected in 40 years of dairying.

With Young's milk held out, the next shipments from the other three shippers on the route, including Innes, were once more accepted—until all three were notified that their milk was low in butterfat. They were shut off. Innes had been shipping milk for 15 years at that time, the other two shippers 20 to 30 years, and yet all deny that they have ever had milk rejected for that reason before. This rejection lasted for almost a month, and was the most costly of all to them.

OTHER co-operative shippers were having troubles too. Over a 6-week period, one dairy colored 122 cans of milk from 10 shippers on the co-operative truck, allegedly for being over the temperature allowed. During the same period, 17 other producers shipping to the same dairy on private trucks, and polled by co-operative

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As you well know, many conditions affect whether or not you prosper in the poultry business. It takes alert management, good feed, favorable prices . . . and birds you can bank on to maintain high earning ability for you.

That's where Hy-Line 934 Series white-egg layers come in. Slim, trim Hy-Line birds are the favorites with practical poultrymen because Hy-Line layers are uniformly strong in every one of the four most important income factors.

Random Sample Tests during 1957 and 1958 prove it. Compared with the average for the 9 other nationally sold chicks, Hy-Line 934 Series white-egg layers averaged 17½ more eggs

apiece. They recorded 4.2% higher livability. They ate .3 lb. less feed per dozen eggs. They laid eggs which sold for 15¢ more per case (in the 15 tests reporting egg value figures) because of all-around excellence of quality.

These are the income factors which add up to success over the long haul . . . really put the odds in your favor. No wonder Hy-Line white-egg layers are the world's most popular layers! No wonder more than twice as many are in laying houses this fall as there were just five years ago! More of your neighbors have Hy-Line layers this year. Ask them why they switched to Hy-Line 934 Series white-egg layers.

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Use the **WEATHER FORECAST** on page 6 to help you farm more profitably.

leaders, reported that they had no milk colored at all.

By the end of July, the Brantford market was in a state of chaos. The Milk Industry Board held a hearing to try to straighten it out.

After listening to the testimony of three farmer witnesses, it adjourned the hearing until September. But it issued an interim order. Under it, the dairies were ordered to accept delivery of milk from all producers, including that being delivered by the farmers' co-operative. The dairies were ordered to accept delivery of over-quota milk according to the practice in force before the new co-operative began operations. And they were told that any dispute about the butterfat test of milk must be settled by the Milk Industry Board's fieldman.

In succeeding weeks, there were further occasional outbreaks of trouble. But at a further abbreviated hearing by the Milk Industry Board in October, it became apparent that many people were watching developments in the Brantford market.

Representatives of labor groups were on hand, and farmers from other markets who confided that they hoped to organize co-operative trucking ventures in their own milk markets, once the Brantford battle was won. A provincial political party leader was in attendance. A representative of the Automotive Transport Association was present. He had notified truckers throughout Ontario previously that this co-operative was part of a "master plan, ruthlessly being executed by certain farm commodity groups for

purely selfish ends." His letter had gone on to say, that under Ontario's "vicious" Milk Industry Act, farmers shipping to market can form a co-operative to truck their own milk, and he implied that truckers should band together to fight such legislation.

DESPITE the turmoil beneath the surface calm in the Brantford market, it was apparent that the dairies had been all too successful in throwing fear into some of their shippers. Many co-op members were still not shipping their milk on the co-op truck.

This reporter talked to one such member who had put up several hundred dollars as a member loan.

"I can't afford the financial losses that other co-op members are taking," he told me. "I know seven other producers who would like to ship co-operatively too, but like me, they feel too vulnerable."

Some farm leaders say that while the control which dairies seem to have over producers, has come to the surface in Brantford, it exists in many other markets too, and is one of the most pressing problems facing the dairy industry today. In the September issue, The Country Guide reported on steps that are being taken that might lead to a price blending program in the province—a program that would free producers from dependence on any single dairy.

For those farmers, who are shipping, or wishing they could ship co-operatively at Brantford, any move that would accomplish this isn't likely to come too soon. V

What's Happening

(Continued from page 8)

ordinary laws of supply and demand. When the price is below the support level the consumer will secure the advantage of the subsidy paid, through lower prices for pork.

The deficiency payment will be the amount by which the national average market price, calculated on the marketing year beginning January 11, 1960, falls below the support price which is equivalent to \$23.65 per cwt., warm dressed weight from Grade A carcasses at Toronto.

The following are the essential features of the hog deficiency payment program:

- Deficiency payments to any one producer during a 12-month period will be limited to total marketings of 100 Grade A and Grade B quality hogs.
- To be eligible for payment, producers must market their hogs through Federal inspected and approved grading establishments.
- The Board will establish a national average market price calculated to be equivalent to the support price of \$23.65 per cwt., at Toronto, and this will be used in determining the amount of payment.
- The rate of payment to producers will be uniform in all parts of Canada regardless of the market price received by various producers.
- Payments will be calculated on an annual basis, but consideration will be given to making an interim pay-



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ment if the average market price falls substantially below the support price during the period.

- Payments will be made only to registered hog producers, and registration will be limited to bona fide farmers, exclusive of commercial organizations.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board is preparing to register producers and application forms are now being mailed to them. Producers should register immediately after receiving application cards.

Registration is limited to one person for each hog enterprise or farm unit, and all sales of hogs from that enterprise must be made in the name of that person.

V

NOLLET REPORTS GOOD PROGRESS ON SSIRIP

Hon. I. C. Nollet, Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture, reports that good progress was made this past summer with investigation, study and planning of the South Saskatchewan River Irrigation Project.

Engineering, soil and drainage surveys were under way all summer. They will give basic information for selection of the lands best suited to

irrigation, and for the engineering design. An "Irrigable Land Classification Committee" has been set up. A tour of Alberta irrigation projects by interested farmers was carried out. Local ag. reps. have given out information, and assisted with meetings and the tour.

"Since the agreement (with the Federal Government) was signed 15 months ago," Mr. Nollet said, "we have made very important progress toward launching the irrigation phase of the project. We appreciate very much the technical assistance from the University and the Canada Department of Agriculture. We emphasized last year that all possible steps would be taken to ensure the success of irrigation. Permanent success will be achieved if the lands selected for development were those in the areas which were best suited for irrigation. All of this depends a great deal on the intensive study of the physical features and economic aspects of the project. Our objective is to build a 50,000-acre system by 1968. We are convinced that by careful planning, based on experience gained elsewhere, we are doing all we can to assure successful irrigation in Saskatchewan."

V

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 9)

tries which purchase Canadian grain;

3. The Department of Trade and Commerce use every facility at its disposal to increase the sales of Canadian grain; and that,
4. The Canadian Wheat Board increase its staff and overseas officers abroad to intensify its selling program.

V

operation or geographic location. The problem of financing, the availability and proper use of farm credit, the relationship of farm production to available markets, and ways and means of marketing farm products to better advantage, are all important to our farmers. These are the Farm Forum topics selected for the November to March broadcasts. They deal with matters of vital concern to all farmers.

REQUESTS PARTICIPATION IN FARM FORUM

Canadian Federation of Agriculture President, H. H. Hannam, has called upon all farmers to participate actively in the fall and winter series of Farm Forum Broadcasts, and to join in the discussion groups that make up an integral part of the Forum movement.

In making the appeal, Dr. Hannam had this to say:

"Farmers have been accused, from time to time, of not really taking an active interest in the welfare of the agricultural industry, of doing nothing constructive to help themselves. The forthcoming 1959-60 Farm Forum season, which opens on Monday, November 2, affords farmers with an opportunity to refute any such claims, and at the same time to acquaint themselves with the social as well as economic prospects that face agriculture. If there is a Farm Forum in your community, and you are not a member, do join it. If there is no Forum, accept the challenge and gather a group of your neighbors together for the season."

Agriculture today, is in the throes of a technological revolution that has many social and economic implications. These are implications that will affect the lives of every one of Canada's farmers, regardless of his size of

"Farm Forum is not only an instrument through which farmers may become better acquainted with conditions and policies in agriculture, but it is an outlet for their opinions and suggestions as expressed in the group discussions which form a vital part of these meetings."

SFU PRESIDENT URGES STEPPED UP SALES EFFORT

A. P. Gleave, president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, at a recent meeting of the organization's board of directors, called for a "re-orientation of Canadian trade policies."

Mr. Gleave said Canada cannot hope to greatly expand her wheat exports to Europe due to the Common Market set up by six Western European nations. Canadian export policy must, therefore, be orientated to Asia. "This must be a two-way deal," he continued. "We must at the same time make every effort to hold our position in the European market."

Limited sales and limited production are putting farmers in a "strait jacket," he added, and increasing the size of farms will "not rid us of our headaches."

The solution lies in faster movement of grain out of terminal elevators, and the key to this is "stepped up efforts to boost export sales," Mr. Gleave concluded.



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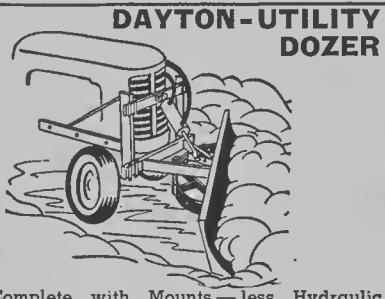


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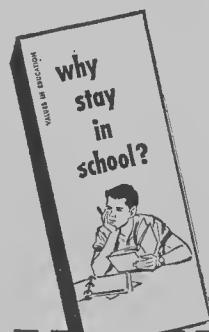
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Don't saddle Dobbin with a leaky roof!

Poor horse. His reward for a lifetime of hard work is rain in the face. Why doesn't the boss get the roof fixed? Even a horse knows that leaks left unattended just get worse. If money's the problem, all that's needed is to apply for a BNS Farm Improvement Loan. A BNS Loan is available easily and quickly for repairing buildings, buying new machinery, upgrading livestock, and many other worthwhile projects.

Don't wait to get your farm in the shape you want it. Visit your Bank of Nova Scotia branch manager soon. Find out how a BNS Farm Improvement Loan can help you.

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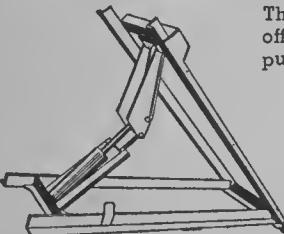
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WINNIPEG



Rural Route Letter

Hi FOLKS:

Last Friday Ted Corbett came up with a scheme that was bound to make him debt free inside of a week.

"Yes sir," he expanded, "the way I got 'er figured I won't owe a soul by next Thursday. I'll be as free and clear as that baby Bob Jackson's wife had yesterday."

"Did your Uncle Louie pass on and leave you his money?" I asked him.

He shook his head. "Uncle Louie is as hale and hearty as when you saw him last Easter. Anyway, about all he'd have to leave anyone would be the job of burying him. No sir, I won't even need any money to swing this deal. From what I hear of the B.C. government, I can do it by just juggling a few figures."

"It must've been you who was born yesterday," I snorted, "not Bob's baby."

"Which only goes to show that you don't really savvy modern financing," he said airily. "Nobody pays debts with money anymore, it's too old fashioned. In the first place, you don't use the word 'pay' at all—nowadays a person 'retires' a debt, and it's all done by fancy book-keeping."

"You should be retired," I told him, "you've caught that noggin of

yours in the hay baler once too often."

"Go on, snicker all you want," he retorted. "But you'll feel different when you see me fix up my operation so I don't owe a nickel to anybody."

"What about the new pickup you bought last fall, and the fencing you did with that Farm Improvement Loan the bank gave you? You aren't going to clean those up this week, and if they're not debts what are they?"

"Guaranteed obligations," he said grandly. "That's what the B.C. government calls 'em. You get rid of all your debts, and build up a whopping big pile of 'guaranteed obligations.' Now, I figure I can do the same thing by dividing up my farm into companies. The truck would be a part of my milk producing firm, and the fence work could be charged to my hay company."

"You'd still have to pay for them, though," I pointed out, "and that takes money."

"Who cares?" he said. "As far as I'm concerned, Edward J. Corbett will be debt free. Think of what it'll do to my prestige in the community."

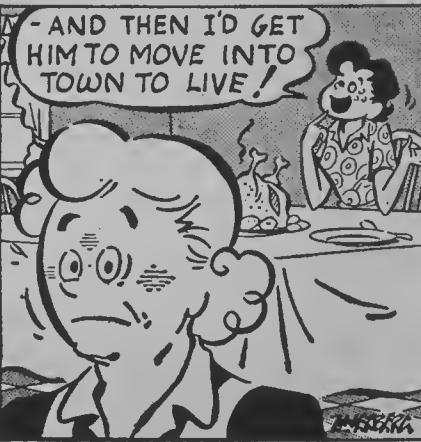
I must agree, it makes a man feel pretty good just to be able to say it.

Sincerely,

PETE WILLIAMS.

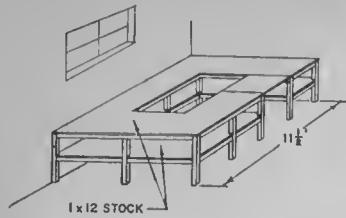
The Tillers

by JIM ZILVERBERG



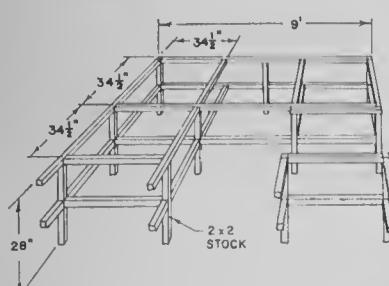
Make A Train Table

by C. RAYMOND



A TABLE 9' by 11 1/2' in size is a convenient display board for model trains, tracks and other equipment. A shelf provides storage space.

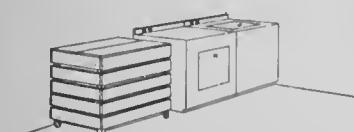
The framework is made of 2" by 2" lumber. Cut the legs 26 3/8" long. Cut four pieces 10 4/4" long for the top portion of the frame—one piece for each end and one piece for each section framing the ends of the center opening. Assemble these pieces so that the lengths of the other pieces can be measured.



The top is made of 1" by 12" lumber. The shelf boards are cut out around the legs for a flush fit with the frame. A hinged leaf for easier access to the open center is made of 3 edge-glued 1 by 12's. Cleats are fastened to the boards for additional support. Attach the leaf with 3" recessed hinges. V

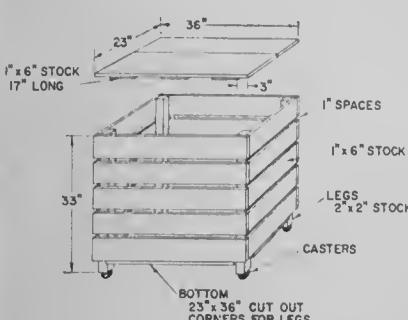
Make A Laundry Hamper

by C. RAYMOND



A LAUNDRY hamper can be easily made with a few tools and 1" by 6", 1" by 12", and 2" by 2" lumber. It can be conveniently placed near a washing machine.

Cut the legs to a length of 33". Drill a hole in one end of each leg for the casters. The sides are made of 1" by 6" lumber. Cut 10 pieces to a length of 36".



Fasten five each to a pair of legs providing an overhang on each end of the side boards for the end boards to be fitted between them. Cut the end boards to fit so the overall width is 23". Make the top and bottom of edge-glued 1" by 12" lumber. Use cleats for added support. V



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CHOCOLATE FUDGE CAKE

3 ounces (3 squares) unsweetened chocolate
 1/3 cup water
 1/3 cup granulated sugar
 7 tablespoons shortening
 1 2/3 cups once-sifted pastry flour
 or 1 1/2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
 2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
 1/4 teaspoon baking soda
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1 1/4 cups fine granulated sugar
 2/3 cup milk
 1 teaspoon vanilla
 2 unbeaten eggs
 Note: Have all ingredients at room temperature.

Put chocolate, water and 1/3 cup sugar in top of double boiler. Cook, over boiling water, stirring often, until blended; cool. Measure shortening into mixing bowl; sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda, salt and 1 1/4 cups

sugar together twice, then sift over shortening. Stir in milk until blended, then beat 300 strokes or 2 minutes by hand or with electric mixer at medium speed. Add vanilla, eggs and chocolate mixture; beat another 300 strokes or 2 minutes. Turn into greased 8-inch square cake pan, lined in the bottom with greased waxed paper. Bake in a rather slow oven, 325°, about 1 hour. Let cake stand in pan 10 minutes, then turn out on cake cooler and remove waxed paper. Frost cold cake.

Golden Frosting

Combine in top of double boiler, 1 unbeaten egg white, 1 cup lightly-packed brown sugar (preferably the old-fashioned dark type) and 1/4 cup water. Place over boiling water and beat with a hand rotary beater or electric mixer until frosting stands in peaks. Remove from heat and beat in 1 teaspoon vanilla; continue to beat until frosting stands in peaks again. Swirl over top and sides of cold cake and smother the sides with broken pecans or other nuts.

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